App. F. IX-4

Previous References 1931-32 (C.V)

File No. 32-31

Serial Nos. 1-5

Later References
C.V 28-32 (1-4)

PRESERVED

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. Five

Part B for 1931-32.

SUBJECT.

Annual report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department for 1930-1.

D 3073-3134 dt 17.12.32

To Dir of Agri; Rev. Commr
Dy. Commrs of Obs.
Civil Heads of Depts.

Perusal with certain observations

Secy

12.

General and Revenue Secretariat | C.V. File No. 22 of 1931.

Serial No.	
1	From The Dir. of Agri. No. PER 45/C.V. 31-32 d 29/9/31 Submits in triplicate the annual report of the C.V.D. for 1930-31 with his remarks. A copy is put up below for being sent to the Administration Report Section. 2/10/31 — A.R. section for favour of taking a copy & returning this file KB 2/10 3 Copy retained & returned with Compliments 2/10/31 Subd with a dft forwarding a copy to the Supdt, Govt Printing. KB 2/10/31 Issued 3/10/31
2	Issued No D 1882 d 7/10/31 Subd with Draft Review 30/11 7 Put up a typed draft please as raised. 13/11/31 Subd with typed draft 16/11 9 Typed draft for approval. 17/11/31
17/11	D. Secy) 10 Please see my corrections and remarks in the review. Please get the whole review in the light of these remarks.

TYPING SECTION 3 OCT 1931 3-22½ GENL. & REV. SECTT.

TYPING SECTION 13 NOV. 1931 2-25 PM GENL. & REV. SECTT.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 02658—GPB—50,000—8-30

C.V. File No. 1279/22 of 1931 | General and Revenue Secretariat

Subs with revised draft
Sd/ 2/12

1) Please put up typed draft as revised for Advt by D. Secy.
Sd/ 5/12/31

TYPING SECTION 5. DEC. 1931 4-35PM GENL. & REV. SECTT.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] No. 3718

1) Typed draft submd
No Prod
7/12

14 For approval
Sd/ 8/12/31

Dev. Secy)

15 For advt.

2nd member)

MS 8/12
Sd/ 8/12

16 Issue
12/12

MS 14/12
17 Issue & Publish
Sd/ 14/12

TYPING SECTION 14. DEC. 1931 GENL. & REV. SECTT.

TYPING SECTION 15. DEC. 1931 4-50PM

To, The Govt of Agra
The Rev. Comr.
The Secs of Advt & Residents of Wd-Rds
The Heads of other departments
Res Table.

3

No) 3073-3134 d 17/12/31

Records with certain observation the report in Sd Column

1st Subd with D.F.N. and D.S.N
Sd/ 24/12/31
24/12

For approval
Sd/ 24/12/31
Dev. Secy)

In this case please put up Final draft & Resolution for signature mentioning also as instructed by H.E. & Darwin
MS 24/12

App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 193 .

Serial No.

DEWAN'S OFFICE
5 JAN 1932

The file may be sent with Typing Section to see the drafts typed.

To the Typing Section with Compts

26/12

26/12

SECTION
2 DEC. 1931
N.L. & REV SECT

28/12

D. Secy)

2nd member + Dewan

Seen of II nd member 29/12.

29/12/31

29/12

29/12

5/1/32

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Final Note by the Second Member of Council.

Subject:— Review on the Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1930-31.

I submit herewith for the gracious perusal of His Highness the report on the Working of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1930-31 together with the Government Review thereon.

Bangalore.
28th December 1931.

4.1.1932
Member of Council.

5

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith a Final Note by the Second Member of Council on the subject of the Review on the Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1930-31, for His Highness' gracious perusal.

Mirza M. Ismail

Dewan.

Bangalore,
5th January 1932.

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1930-31 and Government review thereon.

Order.

~~KRW~~
9/1/32

C. Secy
Mr
12-1-32

194/44.

General and Revenue Secretariat

Report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Deptt for the year 1930-31 and Govt. review thereon.

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the members of Council at Headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

Circulated to Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders ~~before~~/after issue of orders.* (*Vide* Rules 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

Chief Secretary to Government.

Through the Secretary to Government,

Dev Department. 15/1/32

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL. (On Leave)

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 15/1/32

~~THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL~~

5623/15/1

Dev Secy with Compts.

16/1/32

(8)/1 15/1

NOTE.—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

Dft forwarding four printed copi
of the Administration report & p
the C.V.D. for 1930-31 with the Govt Reso
to the Residency is put up for ord

HHO KP
19/1/32

Jme
19/1/32

20 JAN 1932

GEN. & R.C. SECTT.
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

4. To, Mr Secy to the Resident in Mysore
No. 887/172-1931 dt 21/1/32
with four printed copies of the report

5. From The Secy to the Resident
No. 887/172-1931 dt 6/2/32
Acknowledges receipt of 4 copies of
the C.V.D. report sent with Sl (4).
The file will be closed after perusal
as no further action is necessary.

HHO KP
9/2/32

Jes
10/2/32

B
HHO
10/2/32

GEN. & R.C. SECTT.
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

C.V. 22-31-1

Telegraphic Address: "Agri., Bangalore"
Code: 5th Edition A. B. C.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MYSORE STATE.

BANGALORE, (1)

In reply please quote in full the Nos. and indicative symbol given below.
Per 45/C.V./31-32. S. 3. Sect.

September 29, 1931

FROM

LESLIE C. COLEMAN, ESQ., M.A., PH.D., C.I.E., D/336
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE IN MYSORE,
BANGALORE.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT
1. OCT. 1931

B. T. Kesaviengar, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Department, Bangalore.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith (in triplicate) the annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1930-31 with my introductory remarks.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Director of Agriculture.

dsr

2

Introduction.

The decline in the outbreaks of Rinderpest which was noted in the Annual Report for 1929-30 continued in evidence during the year 1930-31. During the year 536 Rinderpest outbreaks were registered as compared with 995 the previous year - a reduction of 46%. The number of animals inoculated by the Serum Simultaneous Method during the year was 1,32,777 as compared with 1,62,950 the previous year. The total number of animals inoculated during the last five years by this method reaches the imposing total of -- 6,29,000 ~~2,62,000~~ head of cattle or ~~more than 10%~~ of the total number of cattle in the State including buffaloes. The striking effects of this inoculation is shown by the fact that although Rinderpest -- appeared during the year in 105 villages where cattle had been inoculated three years ago and over, the disease was confined to animals that had not been inoculated. Information based on local enquiry goes to show that not a single animal which had been protected was attacked. The mortality due to this disease was less than 50% of that of the previous year and was the lowest registered for many years. While as indicated in my remarks on last year's report this may be due partly to a periodic decrease in the disease and to the cancelling of a number of cattle fairs there can I think be no doubt that the inoculation campaign which has been so vigorously carried out is largely responsible for it.

Cattle Fairs and the movement of cattle from infected -- villages by cattle buyers continued to be much the most important means of spreading this disease. No less than 27 outbreaks were traced to infected cattle returning from one important cattle fair. I have to note that rules for the control of cattle fairs which were framed by the special Live Stock Committee appointed by Government in October 1928 have not yet been brought into effect.

As regards other contagious diseases it must be remembered that these, while serious, are very much less important than -- Rinderpest for the number of animals attacked in any one outbreak is usually comparatively small or as in the case of Foot and Mouth disease, the mortality is very low. The total number of outbreaks of other contagious diseases registered or in the books at the commencement of the year amounted to 7610 as compared with 6703 the previous year. The number of outbreaks attended to personally amounted to 3650 as compared with 3311 the previous year. The increases in outbreaks are accounted for chiefly by larger numbers of outbreaks of Black Quarter and of rather unimportant contagious diseases such as Foot and Mouth. The number of inoculations against the three important diseases Black Quarter, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Anthrax totalled 68,438 as compared with 71,100 the previous year.

Work on the preparation of sera and vaccines for the control of most of our important contagious diseases of live stock has already been undertaken by the Serum Institute and it is expected that during the present year we shall be able to meet practically all our requirements in this regard.

The touring work of veterinary officers was severely -- hampered during the latter part of the year owing to lack of funds. Nevertheless considerably more work was done in the villages in connection with ordinary veterinary relief and castration than in the previous year. Thus the cases treated and operated upon in the villages amounted to 40,921 as compared with 30,205 the previous year, while the number of castrations in the villages were 43,504 as compared with 29, 649 the previous year. The total number of castrations rose to the very high figure of 60,768. The intensive castration campaign which has now been followed for many years is I think certain to have an effect in improving our live stock.

The work in the hospitals showed a decided increase. The

fresh admissions rose from 1,22,901 to 1,68,206 and the daily attendance from 2,50,899 to 3,41,770.

The addition of three new veterinary dispensaries duri the year bringing the total number upto sixty for the State was to a certain extent responsible for the increase but the increase is largely due to an increase in popularity of the institutions.

The work of the small scientific section consisting of two officers was important and varied. Special reference must be made to the preparation of sheep pox vaccine and serum and of a mixture for the control of parasitic worms in sheep which has been widely introduced in the Kolar District. The number of specimens examined was 307 as compared with 249 in the previous year. Laboratory accommodation for this section was provided in the Mycological Laboratory of the Agricultural Department. With the opening of the new Serum Institute all work on the investigation of diseases of Live Stock will be concentrated there.

In conclusion I must refer to the retirement of Major Simpson who was in charge of the Department during the year and who has so ably directed its activities for over ten years. Under Major Simpson the department has grown immensely in size and efficiency and its present high standing is largely due to his -- energy, vision and devotion to duty. The introduction of the serum simultaneous method of inoculation is due to him and remains as a permanent monument to his services to the State. I feel it my duty as one who has been associated with Major Simpson during his tenure of office as Superintendent to pay tribute to him as an officer and a man.

Director of Agriculture.

From statistics collected, the following are the results of S.S. inoculation in the State during 1930-31.

No. of animals inoculated by S.S. method.	No. of animals that were hyperimmunised out of the inoculated	Results among the inoculated							
		Reactors within 4 days.	Deaths.	Reactors 4 - 7 days.	Deaths.	Reactors 7-14 dys.	Deaths.	Reactors after 14 dys.	Deaths
1,32,777	90,212	662	64	1,633	37	1,306	89	381	208

Excluding the deaths within four days which should be presumed to be due to the animals having had the infection at the time of inoculation ~~and those that had occurred after 14 days being due to the animals not being protected at all owing to the virus becoming a virulent from one cause or other~~, it will be observed that the results of inoculation are more than satisfactory, the mortality working out to a negligible percentage.

ANTHRAX - Of the 2,085 outbreaks of Anthrax registered during the year, only 576 could be attended to personally by the staff. The remaining outbreaks were mostly sporadic and written instructions were sent to the Patels of villages as to the precautionary methods to be undertaken and to report further cases. The mortality under this disease has been steadily increasing yearly ~~and that~~ among sheep and cattle. ~~Unless legislative action is taken to notify the disease promptly export trade in wool and hides will be seriously affected.~~

Australian spore vaccine is still being used for protection.

8,972 animals were protected during the year, as against 8,024 inoculations of the previous year.

BLACKQUARTER - This disease prevailed in a severe form during the year in Mysore, Shimoga and Bangalore Divisions, more than one thousand outbreaks having occurred among cattle in these Districts. Of 1,799 outbreaks registered and 107 pending from last year, only in 419 outbreaks vaccination could be undertaken, as a supply of Blackquarter Aggressin could not be made available for inoculation purposes, although there was a persistent demand for vaccination.

53,160 heads of cattle were protected with aggressin. Blackquarter Aggressin from Hukteear was thus used for protective inoculation, and the question of preparing and supplying of Blackquarter filtrate from the Mysore Serum Institute henceforward for protective inoculation has now been taken up.

HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA - This disease was bad in the Mysore District but little could be done for want of H.S vaccine and serum during the year. The manufacture of H.S vaccine has now been taken up by the Institute, and it is expected that a sufficient supply will be available for protective inoculation during the present year.

Of the 406 outbreaks including those pending from last year, only 163 could be attended to personally by the staff and on others written instructions were sent to the Patels of villages. In a few villages where the disease had appeared annually 6,306 vaccinations were undertaken. In most of the villages the disease was sporadic and did not assume a virulent form.

OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

FOOT & MOUTH - During the year this disease prevailed over a wide area and was severe in Mysore and Shimoga Districts but fortunately without severe loss.

SHEEP POX - This disease prevailed mostly in Hassan, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Kolar Districts and the vaccinations conducted on sheep, with a special vaccine have not given very satisfactory results among sheep in Chitaldrug District.

PARASITIC DISEASES - These are becoming a serious problem and the mortality under this head is increasing yearly. Though various methods of treatment have been adopted, very little progress has been made. As long as there is ignorance among cattle owners as to the hygienic conditions of maintenance of live stock, it will be very hard to improve the present conditions.

PERSONNEL

The staff as a whole have done another years splendid work, and it will not be possible to single out any one of them for special mention, as every one of them has done his bit.

During the year Government were pleased to give effect to the reorganisation sanctioned last year fixing the time scale of pay. But there is still much discontent among the lower subordinates owing to their pay not being improved; this seriously affects the efficiency of working the Veterinary Institutions in the State.

During the year five Veterinary Graduates from Madras Veterinary College, two from Bombay College, one from Bengal College, and two from the Punjab Veterinary College, were entertained. Of these, two Veterinary Inspectors have since resigned.

There were 24 Mysore stipendiary students undergoing training in the Punjab Veterinary College, five in the Madras College, two in Bombay and four in the Madras College, at the close of the year.

Of these, two Graduates from the Punjab College have completed their course and have joined the Department since.

During the year four new students were deputed to the Punjab Veterinary College for study and three fresh students to the Madras Veterinary College, were selected. In addition three Mysoreans who had joined the Bengal College at their own cost were awarded Government stipends after they had joined the College. Two students of the second year class in the Bombay Veterinary College were assisted for completion of their courses.

HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES

Three new Dispensaries were opened during the year at Kunigal, Krishnarajpet and Khalsa. This makes a total of sixty Veterinary Institutions in the State. Still the individual charge of each Veterinary Inspector exceeds one Taluk. The equipment of the Veterinary Institutions still remains unsatisfactory and inadequate, and seriously affects the usefulness of these Institutions.

BUILDINGS - Most of the Veterinary Institutions are still located in rented and unsuitable buildings. During the year Karadarhalli Krishnagowda constructed an outpatient ward at Nagamangala Veterinary Dispensary, and the building donated by Sowcar Madurayappa at Davangere is nearing completion. The building donated by Anaimahal Sivai Gowda at Saklespur is under construction during the year. But the one started at Thirthahalli by the late Agumbe Rama Rao is reported not to have been taken up by the donor's son even though it is more than a year since his father died. has not progressed

1,68,206 cases were admitted into the several Veterinary Institutions in the State for treatment against 1,22,901 in the previous year.

17,264 castrations were performed, and 11,920 surgical operations were conducted against 12,717 castrations and 9,197 surgical operations conducted during the previous year. There has been an all round increase in the work of the Institutions during the year.

WORK DONE ON TOUR

Although systematic touring had to be stopped during the latter part of the year for want of allotment under Travelling allowances, Veterinary Inspectors continued to do ~~systematic~~ touring while attending to outbreaks of contagious diseases to and fro, from their headquarters, to castrate scrub bulls, to treat and operate on animals requiring treatment in the villages they visited.

The staff while on tour have visited 14,660 villages, castrated 43,504 scrub bulls, treated 39,903 cases, and performed 1,018 surgical operations, against 29,649 castrations, 29,313 cases and 892 surgical operations during the previous year.

CATTLE FAIRS

Only 53 Cattle Fairs were held during the year, and 51 of them were attended by the staff, and as far as possible temporary Dispensaries were opened and castration demonstrations were held.

Cattle Fairs are still being held without any systematic organisation. The rules and regulations framed for the proper organisation and management of cattle shows by the special committee have not been approved by Government. on live stock

Cattle Fairs are still the foci for the dissemination of Rinderpest, ~~and it~~ was evident this year from the fair at Harihar which inspite of timely warning, was held and was the cause of spread of Rinderpest in Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts.

Owing to the prevalence of Rinderpest the Cattle Fairs at Maddur in Mandya Taluk, Gadathai in Bagepalli Taluk, Kudli in Shimoga, and Bankasane of Sorab Taluk were stopped during the year. In addition to this the District Magistrates have also stopped 28 Jatras where cattle collect owing to the prevalence of cholera and plague among humans, these distributed as follows, 8 in Bangalore District, 2 in Mysore District, 11 in Kolar District, 5 in Tumkur District, 1 in Chitaldrug and Kadur Districts.

BREEDING BULLS.

During the year there were twelve breeding bulls and two buffalo bulls stationed at the Veterinary Institutions. Of these the young Amrit Mahal bull at Bangalore was sold to the Village Panchayat at Santaihalli, Malur Taluk, and the one stationed at Dodballapur was disposed of as it was not useful.

659 cows and 129 buffalo cows were served during the year. It is proposed to transfer these bulls to private owners and local Boards, in order that they may be more useful to the village ryots, on liberty system.

CONFERENCES.

The staff attended to 31 out of 38 District and Taluk Conferences during the year.

JUTKA PONIES

With the advent of motor bus services throughout the State, the jutka has practically disappeared, but in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, and some of the large towns, horse drawn traffic is still in vogue. Both the premier Municipalities in the State still employ unqualified men in charge of the Hackney Carriage Department. The usual half yearly reports of inspection are being sent to the District Magistrates.

SCIENTIFIC SECTION

During the year though with only limited facilities, the Scientific Section continued the work already undertaken on Johnes disease, Yedairoga, Anthrax, Sheep-pox and Parasitic Diarrhoea.

During the year with the vaccine and serum prepared by the Scientific Section, 6,360 sheep were protected against sheep-pox, and 2,607 sheep against anthrax.

Anthelmintic mixture for parasitic diarrhoea has been more widely distributed, and during the year 3,147 sheep have been dosed. As no separate provision was made for this work, the expenditure was met from the departmental funds.

All the cattle at the Palace Dairy Farm at Byankere, were protected against Rinderpest by S.S inoculation with goat virus, and all of them were again protected against Blackquarter with aggressin.

Bovine Lympangitis was also diagnosed for the first time among the cattle in this State. The Veterinary Inspector, Hunsur, having reported a peculiar disease in a village in his area, the Officers of the Scientific Section were deputed to investigate, with the above result. Material has been sent to Muktesar for confirmation.

The possibility of using attenuated Rinderpest goat virus under field conditions was tried to ascertain whether it would be safe to use it against Rinderpest. Seed virus was obtained from Muktesar, and field tests were undertaken in the Konanagrahara and Junsandra villages of the Bangalore Taluk. The observations made show that excepting a temperatur reaction and a temporary malaise for a day or two, the animals did not show any serious reactions, which might cause alarm. Goat virus with and without anti-serum was used in these outbreaks to obtain comparable results.

Encouraged by the results of the single vaccination obtained in these two villages at the scene of an outbreak, it was decided to give an intensive trial on Government cattle before it could be extended to village cattle. Accordingly 338 young stock from Amrit Mahal herd Nos.6,11 and 13 were selected and Rinderpest Goat virus alone inoculated. The inoculated animals were kept under careful observation for three weeks, excepting that 17% of the inoculated showed a thermal reaction, no untoward or serious sequelae was noted.

As it was found necessary to test the immunity conferred by the Goat Virus against Rinderpest on these animals, a preliminary test with 2 to 3 c.c of ox virus was undertaken on a small batch of 20 animals at the end of three weeks. Careful observations taken of these test animals demonstrated the safety of the method and encouraged the further extension of these tests with ox virus alone on all the remaining animals done with goat virus alone at the first instance. These tests have just been completed and the results are very promising.

The goat virus used for the primary inoculation and the subsequent test material in these herds were both manufactured at the Mysore Serum Institute.

The manufacture of anthrax serum is in progress and as soon as the required quantity is ready, sero-vaccination of the Military horses will be undertaken.

It is proposed to test some of the animals of the Palace Dairy Farm with "Johnin" and some with avian tuberculin to study the comparative efficacy of these tests.

Three hundred and seven specimens were examined for the Department as hereunder:-

Anthrax	-	39
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia		12
Jhones	-	15
Rabies	-	3
Tuberculosis	-	4
Piroplasmosis	-	62
Blackquarter	-	9
S u r r a	-	8
Streptococci mastidis	-	1
Fowl cholera	-	7
Faeces for worms	-	16
Coccidiosis	-	3
Piro Gibsoni	-	2
Scrapings for skin diseases		12
Actnimoycosis	-	3
Milk	-	5
Neoplasms	-	2
For other causes	-	92
Urine	-	12
		307

In addition to the above the officers have tested nine cows for evidence of tuberculosis and have protected 27 bullocks at the Military Farm Grass Farm against Rinderpest. These officers have also assisted the staff whenever there was difficulty or doubt in diagnosis.

During the year the All-India Veterinary Association was invited to hold their seventh annual meeting at Bangalore during December 1931 which was accepted. The Conference was held on 27th, 28th and 29th December 1930 at the Daly Hall. The Conference was opened by Rajakaryaprasakta Dewan Bahadur H.N.Krishna Rao the acting Dewan of Mysore, and was presided over by Colonel A.Olver, C.B., C.M.G, Expert Adviser in Animal Husbandry to the Government of India. The Conference sat for three days and discussed various disease problems of animals and visited the places of Veterinary interest in and around Bangalore. The success of the Conference was in no small measure due to the patronage of Government, the District Board and Local Board and the Panchayats, and private gentlemen who contributed liberally towards the expenses of the Conference.

The Annual Departmental Conference was held at Bangalore towards the end of May at which important subjects of professional interest and for the work of the Department were discussed.

The third Annual Meeting of the Mysore Veterinary Medical Association was held directly after the Conference under the presidency of Dr. Coleman, at which the possibilities of adopting Rinderpest Goat Virus against Rinderpest, as a single vaccination was thoroughly discussed.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation of the splendid work done by all the Officers of the Department.

SUPERINTENDENT. C. V. D.

APPENDIX. 1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK DONE IN THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1930-31

Sl No.	Particulars	Number
1.	No of fresh cases admitted to the Institution	1,68,206
2.	Total of daily attendance for the year.	3,41,770
3.	No. of castrations performed in the Institutions.	17,264
4.	No. of other operations performed in the Institutions	11,920
5.	No. of cases treated on tour	39,903
6.	No. of castrations performed on tour	43,504
7.	No. of other operations performed on tour	1,018
8.	No. of outbreaks of Rinderpest pending on 1st July 1930	51
9.	No. of " " registered during 1930-31	536
10.	No. of " " attended " 1930-31	580
11.	No. of " Anthrax pending on 1st July 1930	21
12.	No. of " " registered during 1930-31	2,085
13.	No. of " " attended during 1930-31 — Personally	576
	No. of " " attended during 1930-31 — By written instruction	1442
14.	No. of outbreaks of Rinderpest where inoculation was totally refused.	2
15.	No. of outbreaks of H.S pending on 1st July 1930	6
16.	No. of " " registered during 1930-31	400
17.	No. of " " attended to during 1930-31 — Personally	163
	No. of " " attended to during 1930-31 — By written instruction	224
18.	No. of " Blackquarter pending on 1st July 1930	107
19.	No. of " " registered during 1930-31	1,799
20.	No. of " " attended during 1930-31 — ~~Person-ally~~	1,283
	No. of " " where Aggressin vaccination was undertaken.	419
22.	No. of outbreaks of all other contagious diseases pending on 1st July 1930.	309
23.	No. of outbreaks of all other contagious diseases registered during 1930-31	2,887
	No. of outbreaks of all other contagious diseases attended to during 1930-31 — Personally	1,668
	No. of outbreaks of all other contagious diseases attended to during 1930-31 — By written instruction	1,267
24.	Total No. of outbreaks that were detected — Personally on tour	570
	Total No. of outbreaks that were detected — C.M.R in Taluk offices.	4,146

P.T.O

5. Total number of outbreaks that were reported through	C.V.D.10.B	1,664
	C.V.D.10.C	1,327
6. No. of inoculations performed against Rinderpest	S.S.method	1,32,777
	S.A.method	549
	Goat virus alone (without serum)	555
7. No. of - do - Anthrax		8,972
8. No. of - do - Blackquarter		53,160
9. No. of - do - Haem. Sept.		6,306
10. No. of vaccinations performed against sheep-pox		6,360
11. No. of Cattle Fairs held		53
12. No. of Cattle Fairs attended by the Veterinary Inspectors.		51
13. No. of Taluk Conferences held		38
14. No. of - do - attended		31
15. No. of villages visited		14,660
16. No. of villages where there were failures among the inoculated after S.S inoculation.		26
17. No. of animals that were S.S inoculated but were not hyperimmunised, that developed the disease after 14 days		434
18. No. of animals even though they were S.S inoculated and hyperimmunised developed rinderpest. Among these:- No. of deaths		381
No. of deaths		208
19. No. of villages where S.S inoculations were conducted during the course of the past three years where the S.S animals showed a solid immunity against rinderpest, during a fresh outbreak this year.		105
20. No. of villages where prosecutions were undertaken in accordance with the Regulation for prevention of movement of cattle from infected villages.		49
21. No. of persons prosecuted		261
22. No. of persons convicted		81
23. No. of cases acquitted		108

****

SUPERINTENDENT, C.V.D.

APPENDIX. 11.

Statement showing the number of outbreaks of epidemic cattle diseases attended to in the Mysore State during the year 1930-31.

Sl No.	Area	Rinder-pest.	Anth-rax.	Haem. Sept.	Black quarter.	Other contagious diseases	Total for 1930-31	Total for 1929-30
1.	Bangalore	19	34	2	34	50	139	171
2.	Anekal	5	24	7	10	13	59	191
3.	Dodballapur	1	43	6	43	46	139	162
4.	Channapatna	4	53	2	63	61	183	182
5.	Kankanhalli	26	35	7	42	50	160	161
6.	Magadi	-	29	2	43	12	86	131
7.	Hoskote	1	36	-	22	22	81	151
8.	Nelamangala	2	34	6	69	60	161	207
9.	Devanhalli	-	14	4	14	34	66	122
10.	Kolar	3	229	28	84	115	459	340
11.	Chikballapur	2	15	5	9	18	49	107
12.	Chintamani	16	149	26	37	104	332	341
13.	Goribidnur	7	17	1	18	27	70	121
14.	Kolar Gold Fields	-	8	-	6	3	17	3
15.	Bagepalli	14	11	7	3	20	55	26
16.	Bowringpet	5	34	2	30	28	99	107
17.	Tumkur	-	135	17	181	187	520	482
18.	Madhugiri	2	13	-	21	34	70	165
19.	Sira	2	14	3	22	50	91	49
20.	Pavagada	2	9	1	5	29	46	56
21.	Tiptur	-	17	8	96	67	188	152
22.	Kunigal	-	37	1	43	53	134	Newly opened
23.	Chitaldrug	12	35	7	6	73	133	71
24.	Davangere	44	24	13	10	33	124	117
25.	Hiriyur	2	37	1	23	69	132	107
26.	Challakere	3	13	-	5	32	53	77

P.T.O

27. Hosadurga	3	112	23	37	98	273	205
28. Jagalur	9	2	-	3	23	37	46
29. Rampur	1	2	-	-	21	24	2
30. Mysore	6	40	4	32	19	101	317
31. Yedathore	11	4	10	29	77	131	173
32. Hunsur	25	19	11	74	87	216	193
33. Chamarajnagar	9	161	20	44	40	274	240
34. Malvalli	19	73	9	53	89	243	276
35. Heggadadevankote	1	31	6	14	20	71	74
36. Nagamangala	1	20	2	25	64	112	184
37. Gundlupet	2	39	10	20	44	115	84
38. Mandya	17	45	9	51	47	169	137
39. Krishnarajpet	-	7	2	35	35	79	Newly opened
40. Hassan	18	12	14	67	113	224	259
41. Sakleshpur	16	6	15	3	33	73	101
42. Holenarsipur	3	3	2	21	24	53	79
43. Channarayapatna	-	3	1	55	50	109	85
44. Arkalgud	4	1	17	54	30	106	156
45. B e l u r	8	7	13	16	46	90	147
46. Arsikere	2	15	8	52	30	107	134
47. Shimoga	22	56	4	9	74	165	224
48. S a g a r	40	24	1	9	63	137	127
49. Sorab	19	18	4	1	25	67	122
50. Tirthahalli	26	5	12	1	38	82	53
51. Hosanagar	3	8	3	1	33	53	34
52. Honnali	23	46	1	11	69	150	53
53. Shikarpur	37	14	5	1	16	73	40
54. Channagiri	13	111	4	15	87	230	117
55. Chikmagalur	43	6	7	9	65	130	157
56. Tarikere	1	13	3	12	62	91	87
57. Mudigere	-5	-	6	2	16	29	52
58. Koppa	10	8	1	1	32	52	72
59. Kadur	11	7	4	16	70	108	79
60. Kalasa	-	1	1	-	-	2	Newly opened
Total for 1930-31	580	2,018	387	1,702	2,935	7,622	-
Total for 1929-30	1,650	1,985	508	1,606	2,159	-	7,908

SUPERINTENDENT.C.V.D.

APPENDIX.111

Statement showing the number of inoculations done against epidemic Diseases in the Mysore state during the year 1930-31.

Sl No.	Area	Rinderpest S.A.	Rinderpest S.S	Black-quarter,	Haem Sept.	Anth-rax.	Sheep pox.	Total for 1930-31	Total for 1929-30
1.	Bangalore	-	3852	1880	-	-	-	5,532	4,504
2.	Anekal	-	1,101	1,453	-	607	-	3,161	7,351
3.	Dodballapur	-	286	1,875	-	-	-	2,161	5,295
4.	Channapatna	-	551	2,777	-	-	-	3328 3,238	12,152
5.	Kankanhalli	56	7,989	1,487	-	-	-	9,532	4,671
6.	Magadi	-	-	2,046	34	125	-	2,205	7,486
7.	Hoskote	-	601	252	-	36	-	889	1,968
8.	Nelamangala	-	905	425	-	-	-	1,330	3,463
9.	Devanhalli	-	-	430	-	-	-	430	2,190
10.	Kolar	-	1,527	1,869	-	750	856	5,002	4,955
11.	Chikballapur	-	1,047	486	-	570	-	2,103	8,063
12.	Chintamani	-	1,845	709	-	704	1,390	4,648	3,291
13.	Goribidnur	-	764	1,788	-	420	408	3,380	7,779
14.	Kolar Gold Fields	-	-	253	-	306	-	559	63
15.	Bagepalli	-	2,162	-	-	-	210	2,372	845
16.	Bowringpet	-	558	126	-	-	25	709	2,021
17.	Tumkur	-	-	2,449	101	313	-	2,863	8,988
18.	Madhugiri	-	447	1,914	-	-	51	2,412	4,476
19.	Sira	-	237	2,620	-	174	118	3,149	1,036
20.	Pavagada	-	80	317	-	1,281	-	1,678	3,499
21.	Tiptur	-	-	1,875	-	-	-	1,875	2,874
22.	Kunigal	-	-	390	-	-	-	390	Newly opened
23.	Chitaldrug	296	1,655	1,342	281	42	-	3,616	2,942
24.	Davangere	-	12,865	-	1,403	109	-	14,377	2,500
25.	Hiriyur	2	126	947	-	-	150	1,225	2,883
26.	Challakere	-	711	499	-	-	979	2,189	2,267

P.T.O

27. Hosadurga	-	827	-	339	-	-	1,166	3,800
28. Jagalur	-	2,553	-	-	-	-	2,553	1,059
29. Rampur	-	265	-	-	51	558	874	107
30. Mysore	-	2,865	1,264	-	234	-	4,363	9,093
31. Yedathore	-	-	850	-	-	-	850	5,308
32. Hunsur	-	5,034	1,632	-	-	-	6,666	7,325
33. Chamarajnagar	-	2,081	1,945	-	826	-	4,852	5,620
34. Malvalli	-	4,793	3,036	-	-	-	7,829	8,527
35. Heggadadevankote	-	412	340	-	60	-	812	607
36. Nagamangala	-	-	706	-	1,310	-	2,016	3,270
37. Gundlupet	-	-	1,798	-	44	397	2,237	1,155
38. Mandya	24	3,929	1,569	-	9	-	5,531	3,077
39. Krishnarajpet	-	-	336	-	530	-	866	Newly ope -ed.
40. Hassan	-	2,670	1,167	265	431	300	4,833	10,691
41. Saklespur	-	3,876	-	420	-	-	4,296	2,525
42. Holenarsipur	-	2,071	1,054	-	-	-	3,125	3,872
43. Channarayapatna	-	-	2,022	-	-	918	2,940	2,549
44. Arkalgud	9	979	994	74	-	-	2,056	3,127
45. B e l u r	-	811	159	155	-	-	1,125	4,379
46. Arsikere	-	332	2,620	184	-	-	3,136	7,286
47. Shimoga	97	5,402	-	-	-	-	5,499	3,810
48. S a g a r	-	4,474	-	-	-	-	4,474	6,331
49. Sorab	-	2,877	-	-	-	-	2,877	7,129
50. Tirthahalli	-	5,244	-	1,236	-	-	6,480	1,054
51. Hosanagar	21	363	-	177	40	-	601	291
52. Honnali	-	7,030	-	-	-	-	7,030	2,180
53. Shikarpur	-	19,104	-	317	-	-	19,421	3,391
54. Channagiri	-	2,847	73	302	-	-	3,222	2,138
55. Chikmagalur	16	8,741	495	966	-	-	10,218	7,440
56. Tarikere	-	393	424	-	-	-	817	3,115
57. Mudigere	7	698	-	52	-	-	757	1,031
58. Koppa	19	2,123	-	-	-	-	2,142	3,340
59. Kadur	2	1,429	469	-	-	-	1,900	4,853
60. Kalasa	-	-	-	-	-	-	Newly opened	-
Total for 1930-31	549	133332	53160	6306	8,972	6,360	2,08,679	-
Total for 1929-30	1840	162950	54080	8996	8,024	1,122	-	237012

SUPERINTENDENT. C.V.D.

APPENDIX. IV

Statement showing the work done in each Veterinary Institution in the Mysore State for the year 1930-31

Sl No.	Area	Fresh cases admitted.	Total attended	Castrations	Operations
1.	Bangalore	9,057	19,194	380	1,170
2.	Anekal	2,706	5,680	263	330
3.	Dodballapur	2,264	4,458	307	233
4.	Channapatna	3,401	6,959	381	232
5.	Kankanhalli	3,169	4,993	63	148
6.	Magadi	2,302	5,282	239	115
7.	Hoskote	2,310	4,834	212	222
8.	Nelamangala	4,363	6,885	792	252
9.	Devanhalli	1,518	3,045	83	152
10.	Kolar	2,052	4,444	201	168
11.	Chikballapur	5,550	14,354	584	808
12.	Chintamani	2,248	4,484	125	419
13.	Goribidnur	2,783	5,500	557	323
14.	Kolar Gold Fields	2,547	6,487	205	106
15.	Bagepalli	1,865	3,340	246	111
16.	Bowringpet	1,434	3,658	136	71
17.	Tumkur	7,017	12,074	1,526	426
18.	Madhugiri	4,048	6,118	1,664	266
19.	Sira	4,099	7,071	1,321	283
20.	Pavagada	928	2,683	274	45
21.	Tiptur	4,431	7,261	568	193
22.	Kunigal	1,871	4,949	79	135
23.	Chitaldrug	4,483	8,394	291	169
24.	Davangere	2,527	5,425	279	122
25.	Hiriyur	1,755	5,078	347	223
26.	Challakere	2,510	4,166	529	106

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(Appx. IV)

27. Hosadurga	2,486	4,350	186	165
28. Jagalur	1,988	3,673	335	112
29. Rampur	1,040	2,780	79	56
30. Mysore	4,756	14,955	158	829
31. Yedathore	1,181	2,725	161	123
32. Hunsur	2,366	4,880	283	119
33. Chamarajnagar	2,513	5,669	106	132
34. Malvalli	2,273	4,053	116	209
35. Heggadadevankote	1,050	3,770	22	72
36. Nagamangala	2,112	4,237	249	118
37. Gundlupet	2,417	5,079	158	228
38. Mandya	1,447	3,673	66	89
39. Krishnarajpet	613	1,432	40	35
40. Hassan	3,232	4,978	623	133
41. Saklespur	1,963	5,998	58	193
42. Holenarsipur	2,821	4,860	309	230
43. Channarayapatna	4118	6,062	951	320
44. Arkalgud	2,397	4,343	276	140
45. Belur	2,136	4,616	95	141
46. Arsikere	1,800	3,444	224	112
47. Shimoga	6,235	11,094	84	213
48. Sagar	2,905	5,070	32	102
49. Sorab	1,433	4,056	27	65
50. Tirthahalli	3,153	5,253	38	70
51. Hosanagar	2,543	5,981	26	91
52. Honnali	2,522	4,406	113	163
53. Shikarpur	2,493	5,728	84	133
54. Channagiri	3,332	7,673	222	105
55. Chikmagalur	4,022	7,642	92	170
56. Tarikere	3,751	7,449	156	148
57. Mudigere	1,127	3,380	43	61
58. Koppa	4,860	7,643	32	78
59. Kadur	1,815	3,894	157	134
60. Kalasa	68	108	12	3
Total for 1930-31	~~1,00,206~~	~~3,41,773~~	~~17,264~~	11,920
Total for 1929-30	1,22,901	2,50,899	12,717	9,197

A. Krishnier

Superintendent, C. V. D.

APPENDIXY.

Statement showing the work done on tour by Veterinary Inspectors in the State for the year 1930-31

Sl No.	Area	No. of cases treated on tour.	Castrations done on tour	Operations performed on tour.	Cattle Fairs visited	Taluk Conferences attended.
1.	Bangalore	585	662	-	-	-
2.	Anekal	427	1,493	31	3	1
3.	Dodballapur	489	1,400	15	-	1
4.	Channapatna	279	650	-	-	-
5.	Kankanhalli	1,091	439	5	1	-
6.	Magadi	903	916	4	2	-
7.	Hoskote	732	410	19	-	1
8.	Nelamangala	1,566	461	11	3	1
9.	Devanhalli	476	308	6	-	1
10.	Kolar	326	2,835	-	6	2
11.	Chikballapur	385	2,408	16	6	3
12.	Chintamani	459	2,540	37	4	2
13.	Goribidnur	378	668	33	1	1
14.	Kolar Gold Fields	5	132	-	1	-
15.	Bagepalli	382	368	25	1	1
16.	Bowringpet	268	162	1	-	1
17.	Tumkur	341	1,340	-	1	1
18.	Madhugiri	232	1,403	6	2	-
19.	S i r a	347	1,073	15	2	-
20.	Pavagada	154	503	1	1	-
21.	Tiptur	382	732	4	1	-
22.	Kunigal	22	124	-	-	-
23.	Chitaldrug	944	1,245	30	-	-
24.	Davangere	678	353	2	-	-
25.	Hiriyur	499	881	56	-	1
26.	Challakere	1,137	929	3	-	1

P.T.O

27. Hosadurga	1,426	689	12	-	1
28. Jagalur	611	533	1	1	1
29. Rampur	831	1,002	22	-	-
30. Mysore	260	116	10	-	1
31. Yedathore	177	424	15	2	1
32. Hunsur	998	1,361	10	-	1
33. Chamarajnagar	397	832	18	-	1
34. Malvalli	452	132	114	-	1
35. Heggadadevankote	466	563	16	-	-
36. Nagamangala	793	987	2	-	-
37. Gundlupet	825	921	30	-	-
38. Mandya	586	242	-	-	-
39. Krishnarajpet	73	80	-	1	-
40. Hassan	294	414	15	2	-
41. Sakleshpur	548	376	7	-	-
42. Holenarsipur	788	548	9	1	-
43. Channarayapatna	292	1,252	10	2	-
44. Arkalgud	1,294	383	149	2	-
45. B e l u r	532	744	21	-	-
46. Arsikere	358	1,356	35	-	1
47. Shimoga	1,985	635	2	-	-
48. S a g a r	891	312	15	-	-
49. Sorab	542	287	1	1	-
50. Tirthahalli	633	556	24	-	-
51. Hosanagar	356	302	11	-	-
52. Honnali	2,637	149	16	1	-
53. Shikarpur	993	376	8	1	-
54. Channagiri	1,245	845	66	1	-
55. Chikmagalur	2,048	747	28	-	1
56. Tarikere	989	557	18	-	1
57. Mudigere	248	324	1	-	1
58. Koppa	815	373	-	-	1
59. Kadur	1,019	662	11	1	-
60. Kalasa	16	-	1	-	-
Total for 1930-31	39,903	43,504	1,018	51	31
Total for 1929-30	29,213	29,649	892	85	35

A. Krishnamurthy
SUPERINTENDENT. C. V. D.

APPENDIX. V1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CATTLE MORTALITY IN THE STATE FROM CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN THE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1930-31.

DISTRICT	Rinderpest	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.	Anthrax	Blackquarter	Surra	Red Water	Parasitic Diarrhoea	Other contagious diseases	Foot and Mouth	TOTAL
BANGALORE	717	50	689	1338	-	4	240	446	101	3585
MYSORE	374	138	866	1278	-	3	371	365	106	3501
K O L A R	249	166	1532	454	-	3	194	1572	67	4237
T U M K U R	49	50	440	1197	-	-	221	654	340	2951
SHIMOGA	1807	112	440	95	-	2	171	139	291	3057
CHITALDRUG	482	131	456	187	-	-	30	976	183	2445
K A D U R	360	90	68	159	-	2	82	92	174	1027
HASSAN	201	210	71	624	-	9	239	339	49	1742
TOTAL for 1930-31	4239	947	4562	5332	-	23	1548	4583	1311	22545
TOTAL for 1929-30	8590	1419	4432	4728	-	17	1617	3142	829	24774

SUPERINTENDENT. C. V. D.

APPENDIX. V11

Statement showing the percentage of Cattle Mortality Returns received from the Patels during the year 1930-31.

Sl No.	Name of District	Percentage of returns received from the Patels.	Remarks
1.	BANGALORE	67%	
2.	K O L A R	78%	
3.	M Y S O R E	68%	Average for the year 1930-31 = 72%
4.	H A S S A N	59%	
5.	T U M K U R	72%	Average for the year 1929-30 = 72%
6.	CHITALDRUG	71%	
7.	S H I M O G A	79%	
8.	K A D U R	80%	

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SUPERINTENDENT. C. V. D.

APPENDIX.VIII

Statement showing the particulars of Rinderpest during 1930-31

Sl No.	Particulars		Number
1.	No. of outbreaks which still require attention on 1/7/31		71
2.	No. of outbreaks registered during 1930-31		536
3.	Source of infection.	(a) Cattle Fairs (No. of Fairs	17
		(No. of outbreaks traced to these Fairs.	27
		(b) Through Cattle dealers taking animals from place to place.	54
		(c) From already infected villages	455
4.	No. of outbreaks where S.S inoculation was undertaken.		437
5.	- do - which still require attention out of the above in No.4		51
6.	- do - where the disease had subsided before the Veterinary Inspectors' visits.		134
7.	- do - though visited no inoculations have been conducted.		9
8.	- do - which have not been visited at all upto the end of June 1931.		7
9.	No. of inoculations done	Serum simultaneous	1,32,777
		Serum alone	549
10.	No. of outbreaks where hyperimmunisation was conducted with the No. of animals hyperimmunised.		Goat Virus alone. 555
		No. of O.X's	381
		No. of animals	~~86,054~~ 90,212
11.	No. of outbreaks where hyperimmunisation could not be done:-		
	(a) For want of supply of virus.		19
	(b) Obstinacy of the people.		24
	(c) On account of great percentage of reactors		4
	(d) Other reasons such as leave, sickness of V.I's		9
12.	Bad sequlae of S.S inoculation, if any		26
13.	No. of villages where there were failures among the inoculated after S.S inoculation.		~~24~~ 26
14.	No. of animals that were S.S inoculated but were not hyperimmunised that developed the disease after 14 days.	Attacks	434
		Deaths	86
15.	No. of animals even though they were S.S inoculated & hyperimmunised developed the disease after 14 days	Attacks	381
		Deaths	208
16.	No. of animals that were protected by S.S method since 1925		6,29,336
17.	No. of villages where S.S inoculations were conducted during the past 3 years.		2 S.A 2,320
18.	No. of villages where S.S inoculated animals showed solid immunity against R.P during a fresh outbreak this year.		~~66~~ 105

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N. Krishnamurthi.

SUPERINTENDENT, C.V.D

APPENDIX. X

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF BREEDING BULLS STATIONED IN THE VETERINARY HOSPITALS OF THE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1930-1931.

Sl No.	Headquarters	No.of stationary bulls.	No. of fresh cows covered.	No. of re-peated cover-ings.	Highest No. of cows cover-ed during any one day.	No. of cows if any which could not be covered on account of excessive Nos.	Total No. of cover-ings by each bull.	Remarks
1.	Bangalore	Bull No.13	10	-	1	-	10	The bull was sold on 7/3/31.
2.	K o l a r	Bull No.4	119	18	3	-	119	
3.	K o l a r	Buffalo Bull No.5	75	8	3	-	75	
4.	Chikballapur	Bull No.35/26,5	94	3	2	-	94	
5.	Dodballapur	Bull No.1	9	-	1	-	9	The bull was sold on 26/3/31.
6	Dodballapur	Bull No.12 Puje	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	assan	Bull No.6	38	12	2	-	38	
8.	T kur	Bull No.2	73	19	3	-	73	
9.	Tum r	Buffalo Bull No.14	54	15	3	-	54	
10.	Madhu ri	Savanji Bull No.26/31	-	-	-	-	-	
11.	Chital ug	Bull No.9	131	26	4	-	131	
12.	Jagalur	Bull No.1	47	8	2	-	47	
13.	Shimoga	Bull No.11	48	10	3	-	48	
14.	Chikmagalur	Bull No.8	90	20	2	-	90	

N. Krishnamurthy
SUPERINTENDENT. C.V.D.

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT .....

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.....

Section C.V.

File No. 2-2-31

Serial No. 2

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No. C/1882/Secy

To The Supdt, Govt printg

Sir, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the annual report of the C.V.D. for the year 1930-31 and to request you to be so good as to arrange for the same being set in type and printed copies kept ready for being bound along with the Govt review thereon to be sent in due course.

The No. of copies reqd by the Dir. of Agri. may be ascertained by a reference to him. one hundred and fifty copies may be sent to this

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 193 .

Date of issue 7/10/31

Signed by Mr H C Nanda

List of enclosures .....

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I have etc

3/10/31

for Devsecy

2/10/31

copy to the Dir. of Agri. for information with ref^e to his letter No per 45/C.V. 31-32 d 29/9/31

B. O.

3/10/31

for Devsecy

2/10/31

5th October 1931.

No. L 1882

The

Development Department.

The Superintendent,
Government Printing, Bangalore.

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the annual report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1930-31 and to request you to be so good as to arrange for the same being set in type and printed copies kept ready for being bound along with the Government review thereon to be sent in due course.

The number of copies required by the Director of Agriculture may be ascertained by a reference to him. One hundred and fifty copies may be sent to this office.

Prwofs may be sent to the Director of Agriculture for approval before striking off copies.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/- B.T.Kesaviengar.

for Secretary to Government
Development Department.

c.n.

P.T.O.

Memo No. A 1773 12th Oct 31.

Copy of the foregoing is forwarded with compliments to the Director of Agriculture in Mysore for information with reference to his letter No.Per 45/C.V. 31-32 dated 29th September 1931.

By Order,

For Secretary to Government
Development Department.

Proceedings of the Govt. of H.H.
the Maharaja of Mysore.

R e a d -

Letter No.Fer. 45/C&V. 31-32 dated 29th Septr. 1931 from the Director of Agri. submitting the annual report of the Civil Veterinary Dept. for the year 1930-31.

Order No. D 3073-3134 Dated 17/12/31.

Dated, Bangalore, 17th Dec 1931.

R e c o r d e d.

Signed for R Hendrickson

2. Administration.

Major R.W. Simpson continued to be superintendent during the year.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

The number of veterinary dispensaries which stood at 57 in the previous year increased by three. These consist of 3 City Hospitals, 2 ~~[illegible]~~ rural dispensaries and 55 Taluk Dispensaries. There is an increasing demand from the Taluks for the opening of new dispensaries but owing to financial stringency it has not been possible to meet this demand. Govt. are glad to note that these institutions are growing in popularity and they recognise the need for will try to start as many more dispensaries with what funds become available as possible, as funds permit. It is gratifying to note that in a few cases, some buildings for these institutions are being constructed by philanthropic gentlemen and it is hoped that Govt. will be still able to render financial aid in this manner, with available in larger measure. larger financial support from the public.

3. Contagious diseases.

It is satisfactory to note that outbreaks of rinderpest continued to be on the decline during 1930-31, the numbe of outbreaks being 536 as against 995 ir the last year. Serum Simultaneous metho of inoculation is reported to have prove very effective, not a single animal whic had been inoculated in this way has had an attack of the disease. It is noted that mortalit due to Rinderpest in the State in 1930-3 was 4239 as against 8590 in 1929-30, almost 50% less than in the previous yea This mortality figure is said to be the lowest registered for many years. Through the co-operation of Dist. Magistrates in stopping a number of cattle fairs in places where Rinderpest among cattle was prevailing contributed to an appreciable extent to bring about this result, it is reported that the inoculation campaign vigorously carried out is also greatly responsible for it. It is urged in this connection that movement of cattle from and through infected areas largely accounts for a large number of outbreaks and that if the proposed rules for the control of cattle fairs be brought into force soon, such outbreaks can be reduced still further. Govt. have these rules under their consideration and hope to issue early orders in the matter.

4. The total number of outbreaks of other less important ~~ex~~ contagious disease registered at the commencement of the year amounted to 7610 as compared with 6703 in

the year previous. The number of outbreaks attended to personally by the Departmental staff was more than in last year, being 3650 as against 3311 last year, but the number of inoculations against Black Quarter, Haemarrhagic septicaemia and anthrax was slightly less being 68438 as against 71000 last year. Govt. hope that the Departmental staff will be able to pay personal attention in a larger number of outbreaks so that the deaths ~~xxxxxxx~~ from these diseases may be ~~brought~~ induced to a minimum. Inoculation campaign also should be undertaken more vigorously.

T o u r s.

Though the touring of the Departmen-al Staff was very much restricted in the latter part of the year on account of financial considerations, 43504 scrub bulls were castrated, 39903 cases were treated, and 1018, surgical operations were performed as against 29649 castrations, treatment of 29313 cases and ~~3902~~ 892 surgical operations during the year previous. The increase in the number of hospitals has to some extent contributed towards this result.

Scientific Section.

The officers of this section ~~xx~~ were able to diagnose a case of Bovine Lympangitis in a village in the area under the charge of the Veterinary Inspector, Hunsur, the first of its kind

detected in the State. The work on Johnes Disease, Yedairoga, Anthrax, sheep-pox and parasitic diarrhoea was continued during the year and it is hope. that it will be possible to make further investigation of live stock diseases aft. the Institute is located in the new buil: ings.

Cattle fairs.

Only 53 cattle fairs were held duri the year and the Departmental Staff atte: -ed to as many as 51 fairs. Temporary dispensaries were opened and castration demonstrations were also held as far as possible.

Conferences and meetings.

The 7th Session of the All India Veterinary Association was held in Decr. 1930 in the Daly Memorial Hall for three days. Rajakaryaprasakta Dewan Bahadur M.N.Krishna Rao/Offg Dewan of Mysore opene the Session and various problems concerning animal diseases were discussed and it is hoped that the Dept. has immensely benefi ed by the discussions.

The Annual Departmental Conference was held last May and the third meeting of the Mysore Veterinary Medical Associa-tion was held soon after.

Govt. are pleased to record their appreciation of the services of Major Simpson under whom the Department made

considerable progress and attained the present standard of efficiency.

8/12

Secy. to Govt. Dev. Dept.

8/12/31

To

The Director of Agriculture.

Proceedings of the Government of H.H.
the Maharaja of Mysore.

R e a d:-

Letter No.Per.45/C.V.31-32 dated 29-9-31 from the Director of Agriculture, submitting the annual report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1930-31.

ORDER NO.

Dated, Bangalore, the November 1931.

Recorded.

Administration.

Major R.W. Simpson held the Office of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department during the year.

2. Messrs. K. Krishna Iyengar, K.N. Srinivasan and Subedar T.V. Manickaraj continued to be Assistant Superintendents in charge of the Mysore, Tumkur and Bangalore Divisions, respectively and Mr. C.K. Srinivasaiyengar held charge of the -- Shimoga Division during the year except for one month when Mr. R.N. Patankar the Senior Veterinary Inspector was in charge.

Messrs. P.U. Nair and R. Ranganatha Rao continued to be supernumerary Assistant Superintendents in charge of the investigation of animal diseases in the State.

Contagious diseases:- Outbreaks of Rinderpest continued to be on the decline during 1930-31 the number of out breaks being 536 as against 995 in last year. Serum Simultaneous method of inoculation is reported to have proved veryeffective ~~in as much~~ as not a single animal which had been inocula-

inoculated having had an attack of the disease. Rinderpest. It is noted ~~satisfactory to note~~ that mortality due to Rinderpest in the State in 30-31 was 4239 as against 8590 in 29-30, almost ~~is~~ 50% less than the previous year. This mortality figure is said to be the lowest registered for many years. Though the Co-operation of District Magistrates in stopping a number of cattle fairs in places where Rinderpest among cattle was prevailing contributed to an appreciable extent to bring about this result, it is reported that the inoculation campaign vigorously carried out is also primarily responsible for it. ~~Further it is pointed out~~ It is urged in this connection that movement of cattle from and through infected areas largely accounts for a number of outbreaks and that if the proposed rules for the control of cattle fairs be brought into force soon, such outbreaks can be further reduced and this further. These rules are under the active consideration of Government ~~they hope to give effect to them at an early date.~~ Government will issue in regard to them.

Govt. have the matter under their consideration and have it in the Govt. in the matter.

4 The total number of outbreaks of other less important contagious diseases registered at the commencement of the year amounted to 7610 as compared with 6703 in the year previous. The Number of outbreaks personally attended to by the Veterinary Staff was more than in last year being ~~3650~~ as against 3311 last year, but the number of inoculations against Black Quarter, Hemorrhagic Septicemia and Anthrax was slightly less in being 68438 as against 71,100 last year.

by whom? This is vague. Even in the report it is not clear. Bad spelling!

Government believe that the toll from these disease can be further reduced by the Veterinary Staff attending to personal attendance in a larger number of outbreaks and by carrying out campaigns of inoculation against these fell disease more vigorously.

Love writing!

Tours:- Though these had to be restricted in the latter part of the year on account of financial

financial considerations, it is satisfactory that the staff have castrated 43504 scrubbulls, treated 39,903 cases and performed 1018 surgical operations as against 29649 castrations, treatment of 29313 cases and 892 surgical operations during the year previous.

This is perhaps due to some extent to the increase in the number of hospitals.

Scientific Section. The officers of this section were able to diagnose a case of Bovine Lympangitis in a Village in the area under the charge of the Veterinary Inspector Hunsur, the first of its kind detected in the State. The work on Johnes Disease, YedaiRoga, Authrox, Sheep pox and Parasitic Diarrhoca was continued during the year and it is hoped that it will be possible to make further investigation of live stock diseases after the new serum institute is opened.

Cattle fairs:- Only 53 cattle fairs were held during the year and the Departmental staff attended as many as 51 fairs. Temporary Dispensaries were opened and castration demanstrations were held as far as possible.

Government are glad to note that -- Major Simpson during his tenure of Office as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Deptt. has developed the Departmental activities onhealthy lines and ~~that~~ the Department owes its present standard of efficiency to the energy and devotion to duty of this Officer.

Govt. are pleased to record their appreciation of the services of Major Simpson under whom the department made considerable progress and has attained the present standard of efficiency.

DRAFT)

17/11/31 Secretary to Government, Development Department.

The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.

A.M.R. 1.
13-11.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MYSORE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1930-31

****

ADMINISTRATION.

Major R.W.Simpson held the office of the Superintendent throughout the year, until he retired from service on 21st July 1931.

Mr.K.Krishniengar, continued to be the Assistant Superintendent, Mysore, till the end of the year.

Mr.C.K.Grinivasiengar held charge of the Shimoga Division throughout the year except for one month when Mr.R.N.Patankar, Veterinary Inspector, Handya, acted for him from 7th January 1931.

Messrs K.N.Grinivasan and Subedar T.V.Manickraj continued to be in charge of Tumkur and Bangalore Divisions throughout the year.

Messrs P.U.Nayar and K.Ranganatha Rao were continued as supernumerary Assistant Superintendents for the investigation of animal diseases in the State till the end of the year.

SEASONAL CONDITIONS.

The seasonal conditions were on the whole fair except at the latter part of the year when owing to the late commencement of the South-west moncoon, the outlook caused anxiety. Fodder and water were available, and the general health of cattle throughout the State was fairly good.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The year opened with 51 outbreaks of Rinderpest, 107 of Blackquarter, 21 of Anthrax, 6 of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, and 309 outbreaks of other contagious diseases.

During the year 536 outbreaks of Rinderpest, 1,799 outbreaks of Blackquarter, 2,085 of Anthrax, 400 of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, and 2,887 of other contagious diseases including a large number of Foot and Mouth were registered.

580 outbreaks of Rinderpest, 1,702 of Blackquarter, 2,016 [38] of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, and 2,935 of other contagious diseases were attended to during the year.

During the year there has been a perceptible improvement in Village officers reporting outbreaks of contagious diseases at the outset, nevertheless there are a great number of them who are indifferent and do not record the deaths from contagious diseases although Veterinary Inspectors have been personally instructing them whenever they visit their villages.

RINDERPEST - At the beginning of the year Rinderpest was prevailing in Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga Districts. Several of the border Taluks were infected, viz., the Taluks of Kankanhalli, Thirthahalli, Sagar, Sorab, Shikarpur; Harihar and Davangere suffering most. Although the District Magistrate of Chitaldrug was requested to stop the Cattle Fair at Harihar and Davangere owing to Rinderpest prevailing in the neighbourhood, the fairs were held, and cattle from some of the infected villages in Shimoga and Honnali Taluks were driven to the Fair at Harihar, with the result that Rinderpest broke out among the cattle collected at the Fair, and the disease was carried by cattle returning to their villages after being infected.

27 outbreaks have been traced to this source alone, while 54 outbreaks were due to cattle dealers buying cattle cheap in some of the infected villages and marching them within and without the State.

Rinderpest broke out in Bangalore Taluk during the year, in and

around the villages bordering Agaram, the source of infection being the large numbers of ~~mail furished~~ butchers' cattle brought to Bangalore for slaughter for the Troops from different Taluks, particularly from Kankanmalli Villages where Rinderpest had appeared; these cattle being allowed to graze in the Agaram plains infecting the village cattle. 11 villages were affected.

During the year the mortality under Rinderpest was the lowest observed for some years, and is less than fifty per cent of that of the last year.

This was due primiarily to the large number of cattle protected by the S.S method during the previous year as many as 6,29,336 heads of cattle which formed immune checks and prevented the rapid spread of the disease from village to village, ~~was~~ also to the read co-operation of the District Magistrates in stopping many of the important Fairs where Rinderpest was prevailing, such as Kudli, and also where there was danger of cholera and plague breaking out among humans.

During the year the supply of Rinderpest Serum and Virus was very satisfactory.

In 51 villages the rules under Regulation VI of 1899 and II of 1927 were enforced and prosecutions were launched against those of the people who refused to submit their cattle for inoculations and yet allowed them to roam about. Under the rules 261 persons were prosecuted in 49 villages, of whom 81 were convicted for breach of rules, 108 were acquitted, and proceedings against 72 were still pending disposal by the Magistrates at the close of the year.

The rules framed under Regulation VI of 1899 and II of 1927 have been given a fair trial, but unfortunately they have been so framed that several Magistrates interpret them in such a way that the very object for which they were framed is defeated. Secondly the length of time that several Magistrates take to issue summons and try the cases, does not help the Departmental officers in pushing the work of protective inoculations and checking the spread of the disease. Nothing short of compulsory inoculation during the outbreak will help to stay the spread of the disease.

The rules framed under the Regulation are also defective as they do not empower the District Magistrates, to prevent the movement of cattle from Mysore into British Territory where there is disease, nor to prohibit the entry into Mysore of cattle from British India where there is Rinderpest prevailing, or to impound or segregate cattle removed from Rinderpest infected villages, so the rules require to be amended.

During the year it was noticed that in 24 villages where S.S. inoculations were undertaken it was not quite successful, there were 91 attacks after S.S inoculation and 208 deaths from typical Rinderpest. The Officer In charge of the Serum Institute was informed of the fact in most cases and has visited some of the villages to study the cause at first hand.

S.S inoculation has been a great success in the State as is proved by the fact that although Rinderpest appeared again this year in 105 villages where the cattle had been protected over three years ago by this method, no attacks nor deaths among those previously inoculated were brought to the notice of the staff.

During the year 1,32,777animals were protected by the S.S method as against 1,62,950 of the previous year, 549 by the S.A method as against 1,840 of the previous year and 555 by the Rinderpest Goat Virus alone.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MYSORE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1930-31.

WITH THE GOVERNMENT REVIEW THEREON.

Government of his highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. D. 3073-3134—C. V. 22-31-2, dated 17th December 1931.

Report on the Administration of the Civil Veterinary Department for 1930-31.

Records with observations the ——— .

READ—

Letter No. Per. 45—C. V. 31-32, dated the 29th September 1931, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore submitting the Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1930-31.

ORDER NO. D. 3073-3134—C. V. 22-31-2, DATED 17TH DECEMBER 1931.

Recorded.

2. *Administration.*— Major R. W. Simpson continued to be Superintendent during the year.

3. *Veterinary Dispensaries.*—The number of Veterinary Dispensaries which stood at 57 in the previous year increased by three. These consist of three City Hospitals, two rural Dispensaries and 55 Taluk Dispensaries. There is an increasing demand from the Taluks for the opening of new Dispensaries but owing to financial stringency, it has not been possible to meet this demand. Government are glad to note that these institutions are growing in popularity and they recognise the need for more Dispensaries which will have to be provided as funds become available. It is gratifying to note that buildings in a few cases for these institutions are being constructed by philanthropic gentlemen and Government hope that financial aid in this manner will be available in a larger measure.

4. *Contagious Diseases.*—It is satisfactory to note that outbreaks of Rinderpest continued to be on the decline during 1930-31, the number of outbreaks being 536 as against 995 in the last year. Serum simultaneous method of inoculation is reported to have proved very effective, not a single animal which had been inoculated in this way having had an ~~outbreak~~ of the disease. It is noted that mortality due to Rinderpest in the State in 1930-31 was 4,239 as against 8,590 in 1929-30, almost 50 per cent less than in the previous year. This mortality figure is said to be the lowest registered for many years. Though the co-operation of District Magistrates in stopping a number of cattle fairs in places where Rinderpest among cattle was prevailing, contributed to an appreciable extent to bring about this result, it is reported that the inoculation campaign vigorously carried out is also greatly responsible for it. It is urged in this connection that movement of cattle from and through infected areas largely accounts for a large number of outbreaks and that if the proposed rules for the control of cattle fairs be brought into force soon, such outbreaks can be reduced still further. Government have these rules under their consideration and hope to issue early orders in the matter.

The total number of outbreaks of other less important contagious diseases registered at the commencement of the year amounted to 7,610 as compared with 6,703 in the year previous. The number of outbreaks attended to personally by the Departmental staff was more than in last year, being 3,650 as against 3,311 last year, but the number of inoculations against Black Quarter, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Anthrax was slightly less being 68,438 as against 71,000 last year. Government hope that the Departmental Staff will be able to pay personal attention in a larger number of outbreaks so that the deaths from these diseases may be reduced to a minimum. Inoculation campaigns also should be undertaken more vigorously.

5. *Tours.*—Though the touring of the Departmental staff was very much restricted in the latter part of the year on account of financial considerations, 43,504 scrub bulls were castrated, 39,903 cases were treated and 1,018 surgical operations were performed as against 29,649 castrations, treatment of 29,313 cases and 892 surgical operations during the year previous. The increase in the number of Hospitals has to some extent contributed towards this result.

6. *Scientific Section.*— The officers of this Section were able to diagnose a case of Bovine Lympangitis in a village in the area under the charge of the Veterinary Inspector, Hunsur, the first of its kind detected in the State. The work on Johnes Disease, Yedairoga, Anthrax, Sheep-pox and Parasitic Diarrhoea was continued during the year and it is hoped that it will be possible to make further investigation of live stock diseases after the Institute is located in the new buildings.

7. *Cattle Fairs.*—Only 53 cattle fairs were held during the year and the Departmental staff attended to as many as 51 fairs. Temporary Dispensaries were opened and castration demonstrations were also held as far as possible.

8. *Conferences and Meetings.*—The Seventh Session of the Conference of the All India Veterinary Association was held at Bangalore, in December 1930 in the Daly Memorial Hall for three days. *Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur* M. N. Krishna Rao, Officiating Dewan of Mysore, opened the Session and Col. A. Olver C.B., C.M.G., Expert Adviser in Animal Husbandry to the Government of India presided. Various problems concerning animal diseases were discussed and it is noted that the Department benefited by the deliberations of the Conference.

The Annual Departmental Conference was held last May and the third meeting of the Mysore Veterinary Medical Association was held soon after.

Government are pleased to record their appreciation of the services of Major Simpson under whom the Department made considerable progress and attained the present standard of efficiency.

B. T. KESAVA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

To—The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Presidents of District Boards.
The Heads of other Departments.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. K.

W D 1255--GPB—575—23-12-31.

INTRODUCTION.

The decline in the outbreaks of Rinderpest which was noted in the Annual Report for 1929-30 continued in evidence during the year 1930-31. During the year, 536 Rinderpest outbreaks were registered as compared with 995 the previous year—a reduction of 46 per cent. The number of animals inoculated by the Serum Simultaneous Method during the year was 1,32,777 as compared with 1,62,950 the previous year. The total number of animals inoculated during the last five years by this method reaches the imposing total of 6,29,000 head of cattle or about 12½ per cent of the total number of cattle in the State including buffaloes. The striking effect of this inoculation is shown by the fact that although Rinderpest appeared during the year in 105 villages where cattle had been inoculated three years ago and over, the disease was confined to animals that had not been inoculated. Information based on local enquiry goes to show that not a single animal which had been protected was attacked. The mortality due to this disease was less than 50 per cent of that of the previous year and was the lowest registered for many years. While, as indicated in my remarks on last year's report, this may be due partly to a periodic decrease in the disease and also to the cancelling of a number of cattle fairs, there can, I think, be no doubt that the inoculation campaign which has been so vigorously carried out is largely responsible for it.

Cattle Fairs and the movement of cattle from infected villages by cattle buyers continued to be much the most important means of spreading this disease. No less than 27 outbreaks were traced to infected cattle returning from one important cattle fair. I have to note that rules for the control of cattle fairs which were framed by the special Live Stock Committee appointed by Government in October 1928 have not yet been brought into effect.

As regards other contagious diseases, it must be remembered that these, while serious, are very much less important than Rinderpest, for the number of animals attacked in any one outbreak is usually comparatively small or, as in the case of Foot and Mouth disease, the mortality is very low. The total number of outbreaks of other contagious diseases, registered or on the books at the commencement of the year, amounted to 7,610 as compared with 6,703 the previous year. The number of outbreaks attended to personally amounted to 3,650 as compared with 3,311 the previous year. The increases in outbreaks are accounted for chiefly by larger numbers of outbreaks of Black Quarter and of rather unimportant contagious diseases such as Foot and Mouth. The number of inoculations against the three important diseases Black Quarter, Haemorrhagic-Septicaemia and Anthrax totalled 68,438 as compared with 71,100 the previous year.

Work on the preparation of sera and vaccines for the control of most of our important contageous diseases of live stock has already been undertaken by the Serum Institute and it is expected that during the present year, we shall be able to meet practically all our requirements in this regard.

The touring work of veterinary officers was severely hampered during the latter part of the year owing to lack of funds. Nevertheless, considerably more work was done in the villages in conection with ordinary veterinary relief and castration than in the previous year. Thus, the cases treated and operated upon in the villages amounted to 40,921 as compared with 30,205 the previous year, while the number of castrations in the villages were 43,504 as compared with 29,649 the previous year. The total number of castrations rose to the very high figure of 60,768. The intensive castration campaign which has now been followed for many years is, I think, certain to have an effect in improving our live stock.

The work in the hospitals showed a decided increase. The fresh admissions rose from 1,22,901 to 1,68,206 and the daily attendance from 2,50,899 to 3,41,770. The addition of three new veterinary dispensaries during the year bringing the total number up to sixty for the State was to a certain extent responsible for the increase but the increase is largely due to an increase in the popularity of the institutions.

The work of the small scientific section consisting of two officers was important and varied. Special reference must be made to the preparation of sheep pox vaccine and serum and of a mixture for the control of parasitic worms in sheep which has been widely introduced in the Kolar District. The number of specimens examined was 307 as compared with 249 in the previous year. Laboratory accommodation for this section was provided in the Mycological Laboratory of the Agricultural Department. With the opening of the new Serum Institute, all work on the investigation of diseases of Live Stock will be concentrated there.

In conclusion, I must refer to the retirement of Major Simpson who was in charge of the Department during the year and who has so ably directed its activities for over ten years. Under Major Simpson, the department has grown immensely in size and efficiency and its present high standing is largely due to his energy, vision and devotion to duty. The introduction of the Serum Simultaneous Method of inoculation is due to him and remains as a permanent monument to his services to the State. I feel it my duty as one who has been associated with Major Simpson during his tenure of office as Superintendent, to pay tribute to him as an officer and a man.

LESLIE C. COLEMAN,
Director of Agriculture.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MYSORE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1930-31.

Administration.

Major R. W. Simpson held the office of the Superintendent throughout the year until he retired from service on 21st July 1931.

Mr. K. Krishniengar continued to be the Assistant superintendent, Mysore, till the end of the year.

Mr C. K. Srinivasiengar held charge of the Shimoga Division throughout the year except for one month when Mr. R. M. Patankar, Veterinary Inspector, Mandya, acted for him from 7th January 1931.

Messrs. K. N. Srinivasan and Subedar T. V. Manickraj continued to be in charge of Tumkur and Bangalore Divisions throughout the year.

Messrs. P. U. Nayar and K. Ranganatha Rao continued as supernumarary Assistant Superintendents for the investigation of animal diseases in the State till the end of the year.

Seasonal Conditions.

The seasonal conditions were on the whole fair except at the latter part of the year when owing to the late commencement of the south-west monsoon, the outlook caused anxiety. Fodder and water were available, and the general health of cattle throughout the State was fairly good.

Contagious Diseases.

The year opened with 51 outbreaks of Rinderpest, 107 of Blackquarter, 21 of Anthrax, 3 of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, and 309 outbreaks of other contagious diseases.

During the year, 536 outbreaks of Rinderpest, 1,799 outbreaks of Blackquarter, 2,085 of Anthrax, 400 of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia and 2,887 of other contagious diseases including a large number of Foot and Mouth were registered.

Five hundred and eighty outbreaks of Rinderpest, 1,702 of Blackquarter, 387 of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, 2,018 of Anthrax and 2,935 of other contagious diseases were attended to during the year.

During the year, there has been a perceptible improvement in Village officers reporting outbreaks of contagious diseases at the outset; nevertheless, there are a great number of them who are indifferent and do not record the deaths from contagious diseases although Veterinary Inspectors have been personally instructing them whenever they visit their villages.

Rinderpest.—At the beginning of the year, Rinderpest was prevailing in Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga Districts. Several of the border taluks were infected, the taluks of Kankanhalli, Thirthahalli, Sagar, Sorab, Shikarpur, Harihar and Davangere suffering most. Although the District Magistrate of Chitaldrug was requested to stop the Cattle Fairs at Harihar and Davangere owing to Rinderpest prevailing in the neighbourhood, the fairs were held, and cattle from some of the infected villages in Shimoga and Honnali Taluks were driven to the fair at Harihar, with the result that Rinderpest broke out among the cattle collected at the fair, and the disease was carried by cattle returning to their villages after being infected.

Twenty-seven outbreaks have been traced to this source alone, while 54 outbreaks were due to cattle dealers buying cattle cheap in some of the infected villages and marching them within and without the State.

Rinderpest broke out in Bangalore Taluk during the year, in and around the villages bordering Agaram, the source of infection being the large numbers of butcher's cattle brought to Bangalore for slaughter for the Troops from different taluks, particularly from Kankanhalli where Rinderpest had appeared. These cattle were allowed to graze in the Agaram plains infecting the village cattle. Eleven villages were thus affected.

During the year, the mortality under Rinderpest was the lowest observed for some years, and is less than 50 per cent of that of the last year. This was due primarily to the large number of cattle protected by the S. S. Method during the previous years, as many as 6,29,336 heads of cattle which formed immune checks and prevented the rapid spread

of the disease from village to village. It was also due to the ready co-operation of the District Magistrates in stopping many of the important fairs where Rinderpest was prevailing, such as Kudli, and also where there was danger of Cholera and Plague breaking out among humans.

During the year, the supply of Rinderpest Serum and Virus was very satisfactory.

In 51 villages, the rules under Regulation VI of 1899 and II of 1927 were enforced and prosecutions were launched against those of the people who refused to submit their cattle for inoculations and yet allowed them to roam about. Under the rules 261, persons were prosecuted in 49 villages, of whom 81 were convicted for breach of rules, 108 were acquitted and proceedings against 72 were still pending disposal by the Magistrates at the close of the year.

During the year, it was noticed that in 24 villages where S. S. inoculations were undertaken, it was not quite successful, there were 381 attacks after S. S. inoculation and 208 deaths from typical Rinderpest. The Officer in charge of Serum Institute was informed of the fact in most cases and he has visited some of the villages to study the cause at first hand.

S. S. inoculation has been a great success in the State as is proved by the fact that although Rinderpest appeared again this year in 105 villages where the cattle had been protected over three years ago by this method, no attacks nor deaths among those previously inoculated were brought to the notice of the staff.

During the year, 1,32,777 animals were protected by the S. S. method as against 1,62,950 of the previous year, 549 by the S. A method as against 1,840 of the previous year and 555 by the Rinderpest Goat Virus alone.

From statistics collected, the following are the results of S. S. inoculation in the State during 1930-31.

No. of animals inoculated by S. S. Method	No. of animals that were hyper-immunised out of those inoculated	Results among the inoculated							
		Reactors within 4 days	Deaths	Reactors 4-7 days	Deaths	Reactors 7-14 days	Deaths	Reactors after 14 days	Deaths
1,32,777	90,212	662	64	1,633	37	1,306	89	381	208

Excluding the deaths within four days which should be presumed to be due to the animals having had the infection at the time of inoculation, it will be observed that the results of inoculation are more than satisfactory, the mortality working out to a negligible percentage (about ·3 per cent).

Anthrax.—Of the 2,085 outbreaks of Anthrax registered during the year, only 576 could be attended to personally by the staff. The remaining outbreaks were mostly sporadic and written instructions were sent to the Patels of villages as to the precautionary methods to be undertaken and to report further cases. The mortality under this disease has been steadily increasing yearly among sheep and cattle.

Australian spore vaccine is still being used for protection.

Eight thousand nine hundred and seventy-two animals were protected during the year, as against 8,024 inoculations of the previous year.

Blackquarter.—This disease prevailed in a severe form during the year in Mysore, Shimoga and Bangalore Divisions, more than one thousand outbreaks having occurred among cattle in these districts. Of 1,799 outbreaks registered and 107 pending from last year, only in 419 outbreaks could vaccination be undertaken, as the supply of Blackquarter Aggressin could not be made available for inoculation purposes, although there was a persistent demand for vaccination.

Fifty-three thousand one hundred and sixty heads of cattle were protected with aggressin. Blackquarter Aggressin from Muktesar was used for protective inoculation, and the question of preparing and supplying of Blackquarter filtrate from the Mysore Serum Institute henceforward for protective inoculation has now been taken up.

Haemorrhagic-Septicaemia.—This disease was bad in the Mysore District but little could be done for want of H. S. vaccine and serum during the year. The manufacture of H. S. vaccine has now been taken up by the Institute and it is expected that a sufficient supply will be available for potective inoculation during the present year.

Of the 406 outbreaks including those pending from last year, only 163 could be attended to personally by the staff and for others written instructions were sent to the Patels of villages. In a few villages where the disease had appeared annually, 6,306 vaccinations were undertaken. In most of the villages, the disease was sporadic and did not assume a virulent form.

Other Contagious Diseases.

Foot and Mouth.—During the year, this disease prevailed over a wide area and was severe in Mysore and Shimoga Districts but fortunately without severe loss.

Sheep Pox.—This disease prevailed mostly in Hassan, Tumkur, Chitaldurg and Kolar Districts. The vacinations conducted on sheep with a special vaccine have not given very satisfactory results among sheep in Chitaldrug District.

Parasitic Diseases.—These are becoming a serious problem and the mortality under this head is increasing yearly. Though various methods of treatment have been adopted, very little progress has been made. As long as there is ignorance among cattle owners as to the hygienic conditions of maintenance of live stock, it will be very hard to improve the present conditions.

Personnel.

The staff as a whole have done another year's splendid work, and it will not be possible to single out any one of them for special mention, as every one of them has done his bit.

During the year, Government were pleased to give effect to the reorganisation sanctioned last year fixing the time scale of pay. But there is still much discontent among the lower subordinates owing to their pay not being improved; this seriously affects the efficiency of working the Veterinary Institutions in the State.

During the year, five Veterinary Graduates from Madras Veterinary College, two from Bombay College one from Bengal College and two from the Punjab Veterinary College, were entertained. Of these, two Veterinary Inspectors have since resigned.

There were 24 Mysore stipendiary students undergoing training in the Punjab Veterinary College, five in the Madras College, two in Bombay and four in the Bengal College, at the close of the year.

Of these, two Graduates from the Punjab College have completed their course and have joined the Department since.

During the year, four new students were deputed to the Punjab Veterinary College for study and three fresh students to the Madras Veterinary College, were selected. In addition, three Mysoreans who had joined the Bengal College at their own cost were awarded Government stipends after they had joined the College. Two students of the second year class in the Bombay Veterinary College were assisted for completion of their courses.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Three new dispensaries were opened during the year at Kunigal, Krishnarajpet and Kalasa. This makes a total of sixty Veterinary Institutions in the State. Still the individual charge of each Veterinary Inspector exceeds one Taluk. The equipment of the Veterinary Institutions still remains unsatisfactory and inadequate, and seriously affects the usefulness of these Institutions.

Buildings.—Most of the Veterinary Institutions are still located in rented and unsuitable buildings. During the year, Karadahalli Krishnegowda constructed an out-patient ward at Nagamangala Veterinary Dispensary. The building donated by Sowcar Mr. Madurayappa at Davangere is nearing completion. The building donated by Anaimahal Sivai Gowda at Saklespur was under construction during the year. The one started at Thirthahalli by the late Agumbe Rama Rao has not progressed.

One lakh sixthy-eight thousand two hundred and six cases were admitted into the several Veterinary Institutions in the State for treatment against 1,22,901 in the previous year.

Seventeen thousand two hundred and sixty-four castrations were performed, and 11,920 surgical operations were conducted against 12,717 castrations and 9,197 surgical operations conducted during the previour year. There has been an all round increase in the work of the Institutions during the year.

Work done on Tour.

Although systematic touring had to be stopped during the latter part of the year for want of allotment under Travelling allowances, Veterinary Inspectors continued to do touring while attending to outbreaks of contagious diseases to and fro, from their headquarters, to castrate scrub bulls, to treat and operate on animals requiring treatment in the villages they visited.

The staff, while on tour, have visited 14,660 villages, castrated 43,504 scrub bulls, treated 39,903 cases, and performed 1,018 surgical operations, against 29,649 castrations, 29,313 cases and 892 surgical operations during the previous year.

Cattle Fairs.

Only 53 Cattle Fairs were held during the year, and 51 of them were attended by the taff. As far as possible, temporary dispensaries were opened and castration demonstrations vere held.

Cattle Fairs are still being held without any systematic organisation. The rules and egulations framed for the proper organisation and management of cattle shows by the pecial committee on livestock have not been approved by Government.

Cattle Fairs are still the foci for the dissemination of Rinderpest. This was evident his year from the fair at Harihar which, inspite of timely warning, was held and was the ause of spread of Rinderpest in Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts.

Owing to the prevalence of Rinderpest, the Cattle Fairs at Maddur in Mandya Taluk, Gadatham in Bagepalli Taluk, Kudli in Shimoga, and Bankasane of Sorab Taluk were stopped luring the year. In addition to this, the District Magistrates have also stopped 28 Jatras where cattle collect owing to the prevalence of Cholera and Plague among humans. These were distributed as follows.—eight in Bangalore District, two in Mysore District, 11 in Kolar District, five in Tumkur District, one in Chitaldrug and Kadur Districts.

Breeding Bulls.

During the year, there were twelve breeding bulls and two buffalo bulls stationed at the Veterinary Institutions. Of these, the young Amrit Mahal bull at Bangalore was sold to the Village Panchayet at Santaihalli, Malur Taluk, and the one stationed at Dodballapur was disposed of as it was not useful.

Six hundred and fifty-nine cows and 129 buffalo cows were served during the year. It is proposed to transfer these bulls to private owners and local Boards in order that they may be more useful to the village ryots on liberty system.

Conferences.

The staff attended to 31 out of 38 District and Taluk Conferences during the year.

Jatka Ponies.

With the advent of motor bus services throughout the State, the jatka has practically disappeared, but in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, and some of the large towns, horse drawn traffic is still in vogue. Both the premier Municipalities in the State still employ unqualified men in charge of the Hackney Carriage Department. The usual half yearly reports of inspection are being sent to the District Magistrates.

Scientific Section.

During the year, though with only limited facilities, the Scientific Section continued the work already undertaken on Johnes disease, Yedairoga, Anthrax, Sheep-pox and Parasitic Diarrhoea.

During the year, with the vaccine and serum prepared by the Scientific Section, 6,360 sheep were protected against sheep-pox, and 2,607 sheep against anthrax.

Anthelmintic mixture for parasitic diarrhoea has been more widely distributed, and during the year, 3,147 sheep have been dosed. As no separate provision was made for this work, the expenditure was met from the departmental funds.

All the cattle at the Palace Dairy Farm at Rayankere were protected against Rinderpest by S. S. inoculation with goat virus, and all of them were again protected against Black-quarter with aggressin.

Bovine Lymphangitis was also diagnosed for the first time among the cattle in this State. The Veterinary Inspector, Hunsur, having reported a peculiar disease in a village in his area, the Officers of the Scientific Section were deputed to investigate, with the above result. Material has been sent to Muktesar for confirmation.

The possibility of using attenuated Rinderpest goat virus under field conditions was tried to ascertain whether it would be safe to use it against Rinderpest. Seed virus was obtained from Muktesar, and field tests were undertaken in the Konanagrahara and Junsandra villages of the Bangalore Taluk. The observations made show that excepting a temperature reaction and a temporary malaise for a day or two, the animals did not show any serious reactions, which might cause alarm. Goat virus with and without anti-serum was used in these outbreaks to obtain comparable results.

Encouraged by the results of the single vaccination obtained in these two villages at the scene of an outbreak, it was decided to give an intensive trial on Government cattle before it could be extended to village cattle. Accordingly 331 young stock from Amrit Mahal herd

Nos. 6, 11 and 13 were selected and Rinderpest Goat virus alone inoculated. The inoculated animals were kept under careful observation for three weeks. Excepting that 17 per cent of the inoculated showed a thermal reaction, no untoward or serious sequelae were noted.

As it was found necessary to test the immunity conferred by the Goat Virus against Rinderpest on these animals, a preliminary test with 2 to 3 c. c of ox virus alone was undertaken on a small batch of 20 animals at the end of three weeks. Careful observation of these test animals indicated the probable safety of the method and encouraged the further extension of these tests with ox virus alone on all the remaining animals done with goat virus alone at the first instance. These tests have just been completed and the results are very promising.

The goat virus used for the primary inoculation and the subsequent test material in these herds were both manufactured at the Mysore Serum Institute.

The manufacture of anthrax serum is in progress and as soon as the required quantity is ready, sero-vaccination of the Military horses will be undertaken.

It is proposed to test some of the animals of the Palace Dairy Farm with "Johnin" and some with avian tuberculin to study the comparative efficacy of these tests.

Three hundred and seven specimens were examined for the Department as hereunder :—

Anthrax	39
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	12
Jhones	15
Rabies	3
Tuberculosis	1
Piroplasmosis	62
Blackquarter	9
Surra	8
Streptococci mastidis	1
Fowl cholera	7
Faeces for worms	16
Coccidiosis	3
Piro gibsoni	2
Scrapings for skin diseases	12
Actinomycocis	3
Milk	5
Neoplasms	2
For other causes	92
Urine	12
Total ...	307

In addition to the above, the officers have tested nine cows for evidence of tuberculosis and have protected 27 bullocks at the Military Grass Farm against Rinderpest. They have also assisted the staff whenever there was difficulty or doubt in diagnosis.

During the year, the All-India Veterinary Association was invited to hold their Seventh Annual Meeting at Bangalore during December 1931 which was accepted. The Conference was held on 27th, 28th and 29th December 1930 at the Daly Hall. The Conference was opened by Rajakaryaprasakta Dewan Bahadur M. N. Krishna Rao, the acting Dewan of Mysore, and was presided over by Colonel A. Olver, C.B., C.M.G., Expert Adviser in Animal Husbandry to the Government of India The Conference sat for three days and discussed various disease problems of animals and visited places of Veterinary interest in and around Bangalore. The success of the Conference was in no small measure due to the patronage of Government, the District Board, the Local Board and the Panchayets, and private gentlemen who contributed liberally towards the expenses of the Conference.

The Annual Departmental Conference was held at Bangalore towards the end of May at which important subjects of professional interest and the work of the Department were discussed.

The third Annual Meeting of the Mysore Veterinary Medical Association was held directly after the Conference under the presidency of Dr. Coleman, at which the possibilities of adopting Rinderpest Goat Virus against Rinderpest as a single vaccination was thoroughly discussed. In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation of the splendid work done by all the Officers of the Department.

K. KRISHNIENGAR,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the work done in the Civil Veterinary Department during the year 1930-31.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number
1	Number of fresh cases admitted to the institution	1,68,206
2	Total of daily attendance for the year	3,41,770
3	Number of castrations performed in the institutions	17,264
4	Number of other operations performed in the institutions	11,920
5	Number of cases treated on tour	39,903
6	Number of castrations performed on tour	43,504
7	Number of other operations performed on tour	1,018
8	Number of outbreaks of Rinderpest pending on 1st July 1930	51
9	Number of outbreaks of Rinderpest registered during 1930-31	536
10	Number of outbreaks of Rinderpest attended to during 1930-31	580
11	Number of outbreaks of Anthrax pending on 1st July 1930	21
12	Do do registered during 1930-31	2,085
13	Do do attended during 1930-31 — Personally	576
	Do do attended during 1930-31 — by written instruction.	1,442
14	Number of outbreaks of Rinderpest where inoculation was totally refused	2
15	Number of outbreaks of H. S. pending on 1st July 1930	6
16	Do do registered during 1930 31	400
17	Do do attended to during 1930-31 — Personally	163
	Do do attended to during 1930-31 — by written instruction.	224
18	Number of outbreaks of Black-quarter pending on 1st July 1930	107
19	Do do registered during 1930-31	1,799
20	Do do attended during 1930-31	1,283
21	Do do where Aggression vaccination was undertaken	419
22	Number of outbreaks of all other contagious diseases pending on 1st July 1930	309
23	Do do do registered during the year 1930-31	2,887
24	Number of outbreaks of all other contagious diseases attended to during 1930-31 — Personally	1,668
	Number of outbreaks of all other contagious diseases attended to during 1930-31 — by written instruction.	1,267
25	Total number of outbreaks that were detected — Personally on tour	570
	Total number of outbreaks that were detected — C. M. R. in Taluk Offices	4,146
	Total number of outbreaks that were detected — C. V. D. 10 B	1,664
26	Total number of outbreaks that were reported through — C. V. D. 10 C	1,327
	Total number of outbreaks that were reported through — S. S. Method	1,32,777
27	Number of inoculations performed against Rinderpest — S. A. Method	549
	Number of inoculations performed against Rinderpest — Goat virus alone (without serum)	555
28	Number of inoculations performed against Anthrax	8,972
29	Do do Blackquarter	53,160
30	Do do Haem Sept.	6,306
31	Do Vaccinations performed against Sheep-pox	6,360
32	Number of Cattle Fairs held	53
33	Do do attended by the Veterinary Inspectors	51
34	Do Taluk Conferences held	38
35	Do do attended	31
36	Do Villages visited	14,660
37	Do Villages where there were failures among the inoculated after S. S. inoculation	26
38	Number of animals that were S. S. inoculated but were not hyperimmunised. that developed the disease after 14 days	434
39	Number of animals even though they were S. S. inoculated and hyperimmunised, developed Rinderpest	381
	Among these — Number of attacks 61	
	Among these — Do deaths 25	208
40	Number of villages where S. S. inoculations were conducted during the course of the past three years where the S. S. animals showed a solid immunity against Rinderpest, during a fresh outbreak this year	105
41	Number of villages where prosecutions were undertaken in accordance with the Regulation for prevention of movement of cattle from infected villages	49
42	Number of persons prosecuted	261
43	Do convicted	81
44	Number of cases acquitted	108

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the number of outbreaks of Epidemic Cattle Diseases attended to in the Mysore State during the year 1930-31.

Sl. No.	Area	Rinderpest	Anthrax	Haem. Sept.	Black-quarter	Other contagious diseases	Total for 1930-31	Total for 1929-30
1	Bangalore ...	19	34	2	34	80	139	171
2	Anekal ..	5	24	..	10	13	59	191
3	Dodballapur .	1	43	6	43	46	139	162
4	Channapatna ...	4	53	2	63	61	183	182
5	Kankanhalli ...	26	35	7	42	50	160	161
6	Magadi .	...	29	2	43	12	86	131
7	Hoskote ...	1	36	...	22	22	81	151
8	Nelamangala ...	2	34	6	39	60	161	207
9	Devanhalli ...	...	14	4	14	34	66	122
10	Kolar ...	3	229	28	84	115	459	340
11	Chikballapur ..	2	15	5	9	18	49	107
12	Chintamani ...	16	149	26	37	104	332	341
13	Goribidnur ...	7	17	1	18	27	70	[illegible]
14	Kolar Gold Fields ...	...	8	...	6	3	17	3
15	Bagepalli ...	14	11	7	3	20	55	26
16	Bowringpet ..	5	34	2	30	28	99	107
17	Tumkur ..	...	135	17	181	187	520	482
18	Madhugiri ...	2	13	...	21	34	70	165
19	Sira ..	2	14	3	22	50	91	49
20	Pavagada ...	2	9	1	5	29	46	56
21	Tiptur ...	...	17	8	96	67	188	152
22	Kunigal ...	...	37	1	43	53	134	Newly opened
23	Chitaldrug ...	12	35	7	6	73	133	71
24	Davangere ...	44	24	13	10	33	124	117
25	Hiriyur ...	2	37	1	23	69	132	107
26	Challakere ..	3	13	...	5	32	53	77
27	Hosdurga ...	3	112	23	37	98	273	205
28	Jagalur ..	9	2	...	3	23	37	46
39	Rampur ...	1	2	...	.	21	24	2
30	Mysore ...	6	40	4	32	19	101	317
31	Yedatore ...	11	4	10	29	77	131	173
32	Hunsur ...	25	19	11	74	87	216	193
33	Chamrajnagar ...	9	161	20	44	40	274	240
34	Malvalli ...	19	73	9	53	89	243	276
35	Heggaddevankote .	1	31	5	14	20	71	74
36	Nagamangala ...	1	20	2	25	64	112	184
37	Gundlupet ...	2	39	10	20	44	115	84
38	Mandya ...	17	45	9	51	47	169	137
39	Krishnarajpet ...	...	7	2	35	35	79	Newly opened
40	Hassan ...	18	12	14	67	113	224	257
41	Saklespur ...	16	6	15	3	33	73	101
42	Hole-Narsipur ...	3	3	2	21	24	53	79
43	Channarayapatna ...	..	3	1	55	50	109	85
44	Arkalgud ..	4	1	17	54	30	106	156
45	Belur ..	8	7	13	16	46	90	147
46	Arsikere ...	2	15	8	52	30	107	134
47	Shimoga ...	22	56	4	9	74	165	224
48	Sagar ...	40	24	1	9	63	137	127
49	Sorab ...	19	18	4	1	25	67	122
50	Tirthahalli ..	26	5	12	1	38	82	53
51	Hosanagar ...	3	8	3	1	38	53	34
52	Honnali ...	23	46	1	11	69	150	53
53	Shikarpur ...	37	14	5	1	16	72	40
54	Channagiri ...	13	111	4	15	87	230	117
55	Chikmagalur ..	43	6	7	9	65	130	157
56	Tarikere ...	1	13	3	12	62	91	87
57	Mudigere ...	5	6	2	2	16	29	52
58	Koppa ...	10	8	1	1	32	52	72
59	Kadur ...	11	7	4	16	70	108	79
60	Kalasa ...		1	1	..	..	2	Newly opened
	Total for the year 1930-31	580	2,018	387	1,702	2,935	7,622	...
	Total for the year 1929-30	1,650	1,985	508	1,606	2,159	...	7,908

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the number of inoculations done against Epidemic Diseases in the Mysore State during the year 1930-31.

Sl. No.	Area	Rinderpest		Black-quarter	Hæm-Sept.	An-thrax	Sheep pox	Total for 1930-31	Total for 1929-30
		S. A.	S. S.						
1	Bangalore ...	...	3,652	1,880	...	...	..	5,532	4,504
2	Anekal ...	...	1,101	1,453	...	607	...	3,161	7,351
3	Dodballapur ...	...	286	1,875	...	..	...	2,161	5,295
4	Channapatna ...	..	551	2,777	...	...	...	3,328	12,152
5	Kankanhalli ...	56	7,989	1,487	...	..	...	9,532	4,571
6	Magadi ...	...	....	246	34	125	...	2,205	7,486
7	Hoskote ..	...	601	252	...	36	...	889	1,968
8	Nelamangala ...	...	905	425	...	..	...	1,330	3,463
9	Devanhalli ..	...	..	430	...	...	..	430	2,190
10	Kolar ...	...	1,527	1,869	...	750	856	5,002	4,955
11	Chikballapur ...	..	1,047	486	...	570	...	2,103	8,063
12	Chintamani ...	...	1,845	709	...	704	1,390	4,648	3,291
13	Goribidnur ...	...	764	1,788	...	420	408	3,380	7,779
14	Kolar Gold Fields ...	...	...	253	...	306	...	559	63
15	Bagepalli ...	...	2,162	...	..	...	210	2,372	845
16	Bowringpet ...	...	558	126	...	...	25	709	2,021
17	Tumkur ...	...	...	2,449	101	313	...	2,863	8,988
18	Madhugiri ...	...	447	1,914	...	...	51	2,412	4,476
19	Sira ...	...	237	2,620	...	174	118	3,149	1,036
20	Pavagada ...	..	80	317	...	1,281	...	1,678	3,499
21	Tiptur ...	...	..	1,875	..	..	...	1,875	2,874
22	Kunigal ...	...	..	390	..	...	...	390	Newly open
23	Chitaldrug ...	296	1,655	1,342	281	42	...	3,616	2,942
24	Davangere ...	...	12,865	..	1,403	109	...	14,377	2,500
25	Hiriyur	2	126	947	...	...	150	1,225	2,883
26	Challakere ...	..	711	499	...	...	979	2,189	2,267
27	Hosdurga ...	...	627	...	339	...	...	1,166	3,800
28	Jagalur ...	...	2,553	...	..	...	...	2,553	1,059
29	Rampur ...	...	265	...	...	51	558	874	107
30	Mysore ...	...	2,865	1,264	..	234	...	4,363	9,093
31	Yedatore ...	...	..	850	...	...	...	850	5,308
32	Hunsur ...	...	5,034	1,632	...	...	...	6,666	7,325
33	Chamrajnagar ...	...	2,081	1,945	...	826	...	4,852	5,620
34	Malvalli ...	..	4,793	3,036		...	...	7,829	8,527
35	Heggaddevankote	...	412	340	..	60	..	812	607
36	Nagamangala ...	...	...	706	...	1,310	...	2,016	3,270
37	Gundlupet ...	...	...	1,796	..	44	397	2,237	1,155
38	Mandya ...	24	3,929	1,569	..	9	...	5,531	3,077
39	Krishnarajpet ...	...	...	336	..	530	...	866	Newly open
40	Hassan ...	..	2,670	1,167	265	431	300	4,833	10,691
41	Saklespur ...	...	3,876	...	420	...	...	4,296	2,525
42	Hole-Narsipur ...	.	2,071	1,054	...	...	...	3,125	3,872
43	Channarayapatna ...	...	...	222	...	...	918	2,940	2,549
44	Arkalgud ...	9	979	994	74	...	...	2,056	3,127
45	Belur ..	...	811	159	155	...	...	1,125	4,379
46	Arsikere ...	...	332	2,620	184	...	...	3,136	7,286
47	Shimoga ...	97	5,402	..	...	...	...	5,499	3,810
48	Sagar ...	...	4,474	...	..	...	...	4,474	6,331
49	Sorab ...	...	2,877	..	...	...	...	2,877	7,129
50	Tirthahalli ...		5,244	..	1,236	...	...	6,480	1,054
51	Hosanagar ..	21	363	...	177	40	...	601	291
52	Honnali ..	...	7,030	..	...	...	...	7,030	2,180
53	Shikarpur ...	...	19,104	...	317	...	...	19,421	3,391
54	Channagiri ...	...	2,847	73	302	...	...	3,222	2,138
55	Chikmagalur ...	16	8,741	495	966	...	...	10,218	7,440
56	Tarikere ...		393	424	...	...	...	817	3,115
57	Mudigere ...	7	698	..	52	...	...	757	1,031
58	Koppa ...	19	2,123	...	...	...	...	2,142	3,340
59	Kadur ...	2	1,429	469	..	..	...	1,900	4,853
60	Kalasa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Newly open
	Total for 1930-31 ...	549	1,33,332	53,160	6,306	8,972	6,360	2,08,679	...
	Total for 1929-30...	1,840	1,62,950	54,080	8,996	8,024	1,122	...	2,37,012

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the work done in each Veterinary Institution in the Mysore State for the year 1930-31.

Sl. No.	Area	Fresh cases admitted	Total attended	Castrations	Operations
1	Bangalore	9,057	19,194	380	1,170
2	Anekal	2,706	5,680	263	330
3	Dodballapur	2,264	4,458	307	233
4	Channapatna	3,401	6,959	381	232
5	Kankanhalli	3,169	4,993	63	148
6	Magadi	2,302	5,282	239	115
7	Hoskote	2,310	4,834	212	222
8	Nelamangala	4,363	6,885	792	252
9	Devanhalli	1,518	3,045	83	152
10	Kolar	2,052	4,444	201	168
11	Chikballapur	5,550	14,354	584	808
12	Chintamani	2,248	4,484	125	419
13	Goribidnur	2,783	5,500	557	323
14	Kolar Gold Fields	2,547	6,487	205	106
15	Bagepalli	1,865	3,340	246	111
16	Bowringpet	1,434	3,658	136	71
17	Tumkur	7,017	12,074	1,526	426
18	Madhugiri	4,048	6,118	1,664	266
19	Sira	4,099	7,071	1,321	283
20	Pavagada	928	2,693	274	45
21	Tiptur	4,431	7,261	568	193
22	Kunigal	1,871	4,949	79	135
23	Chitaldrug	4,483	8,394	291	169
24	Davangere	2,527	5,425	279	122
25	Hiriyur	1,755	5,078	347	223
26	Challakere	2,510	4,166	529	106
27	Hosdurga	2,486	4,350	196	165
28	Jagalur	1,988	3,673	335	112
29	Rampur	1,040	2,780	79	56
30	Mysore	4,756	14,955	158	829
31	Yedatore	1,181	2,725	161	123
32	Hunsur	2,366	4,880	283	119
33	Chamrajnagar	2,513	5,669	106	132
34	Malvalli	2,273	4,053	116	209
35	Heggaddevankote	1,050	3,770	22	72
36	Nagamangala	2,112	4,237	249	118
37	Gundlupet	2,417	5,078	158	228
38	Mandya	1,447	3,673	65	89
39	Krishnarajpet	613	1,432	40	25
40	Hassan	3,232	4,978	623	133
41	Saklespur	1,963	5,998	58	193
42	Hole-Narsipur	2,821	4,860	309	230
43	Channarayapatna	4,118	6,062	951	320
44	Arkalgud	2,397	4,343	276	140
45	Belur	2,136	4,616	95	141
46	Arsikere	1,800	3,444	224	112
47	Shimoga	6,235	11,094	84	213
48	Sagar	2,905	5,070	32	102
49	Sorab	1,433	4,656	27	65
50	Tirthahalli	3,153	5,253	38	70
51	Hosanagar	2,543	5,981	26	91
52	Honnali	2,522	4,406	113	163
53	Shikarpur	2,493	5,728	84	133
54	Channagiri	3,332	7,673	222	105
55	Chikmagalur	4,022	7,642	92	170
56	Tarikere	3,751	7,449	156	148
57	Mudgere	1,127	3,380	43	61
58	Koppa	4,860	7,643	32	78
59	Kadur	1,815	3,894	157	134
60	Kalasa	98	108	18	3
	Total for 1930-31 ...	1,68,206	3,41,770	17,264	11,920
	Total for 1929-30 ...	1,22,901	2,50,899	12,717	9,197

APPENDIX V.—Statement showing the work done on tour by Veterinary Inspectors in the State for the year 1930-31.

No.	Area	No. of cases treated on tour	Castrations done on tour	Operations performed on tour	Cattle Fairs visited	Taluk Conferences attended
1	Bangalore	585	662	...	...	...
2	Anekal	427	1,493	31	3	1
3	Dodballapur	489	1 403	15	...	1
4	Channapatna	279	650	...	...	...
5	Kankanhalli	1,091	439	5	1	...
6	Magadi	903	916	4	2	...
7	Hoskote	732	410	19	...	1
8	Nelamangala	1,566	461	11	3	1
9	Devanhalli	476	308	6	...	1
10	Kolar	326	2,835	...	6	2
11	Chikballapur	385	2,408	16	6	3
12	Chintamani	459	2,510	37	4	2
13	Goribidnur	378	668	83	1	1
14	Kolar Gold Fields ...	5	132	..	1	...
15	Bagepalli	382	368	25	1	1
16	Bowringpet	268	162	1	...	1
17	Tumkur	341	1,340	...	1	1
18	Madhugiri	232	1,403	6	2	...
19	Sira	347	1,073	15	2	..
20	Pavagada	154	503	1	1	...
21	Tiptur	382	732	4	1	...
22	Kunigal	22	124	...	...	...
23	Chitaldrug	944	1,245	30	...	...
24	Davangere	678	353	2	...	...
25	Hiriyur	499	881	56	...	1
26	Challakere	1,137	929	3	...	1
27	Hosdurga	1,426	689	12	...	1
28	Jagalur	611	533	1	1	1
29	Rampur	831	1,002	22	...	...
30	Mysore	260	116	10	...	1
31	Yedatore	177	424	15	2	1
32	Hunsur	998	1,361	10	...	1
33	Chamarajnagar	397	832	18	...	1
34	Malvalli	452	132	114	...	1
35	Heggaddevankote	466	553	16	...	...
36	Nagamangala	793	987	2	...	.
37	Gundlupet	825	921	30	...	..
38	Mandya	586	242	...	...	..
39	Krishnarajapet	73	80	...	1	..
40	Hassan	291	414	15	2	...
41	Saklespur	548	376	7	...	...
42	Hole-Narsipur	788	548	9	1	..
43	Channarayapatna	292	1,252	10	2	..
44	Arkalgud	1,294	883	149	2	..
45	Belur	532	741	21	...	..
46	Arsikere	356	1,356	35	..	.
47	Shimoga	1,985	635	2	...	..
48	Sagar	891	312	15	...	..
49	Sorab	542	287	1	1	..
50	Tirthahalli	633	556	24	...	..
51	Hosanagar	356	302	11	...	..
52	Honnali	2,637	149	16	1	..
53	Shikarpur	993	376	8	1	..
54	Channagiri	1,245	845	66	1	..
55	Chikmagalur	2,048	747	28	...	
56	Tarikere	989	557	18	...	
57	Mudgere	243	324	1	...	
58	Koppa	815	373	...	...	
59	Kadur	1,019	662	11	1	...
60	Kalasa	16	...	1	...	...
	Total for 1930-31 ...	39,903	43,504	1,018	51	31
	Total for 1929-30 ...	29,213	29,649	892	85	35

APPENDIX VI.—Statement showing the Cattle Mortality in the State from contagious diseases during the year 1930-31.

District	Rinderpest	Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia	Anthrax	Blackquarter	Surra	Red-water	Parasitic diarrhœa	Other contagious diseases	Foot and Mouth	Total
Bangalore ..	717	50	689	1,338	...	4	240	446	101	3,585
Mysore ..	374	138	866	1,278	...	3	371	365	106	3,501
Kolar ...	249	166	1,532	454	...	3	194	1,572	67	4,237
Tumkur ...	49	50	440	1,197	...	...	221	654	340	2,951
Shimoga ..	1,807	112	440	95	...	2	171	139	291	3,057
Chitaldrug ...	482	131	456	187	...	..	30	976	183	2,445
Kadur ..	360	90	68	159	...	2	82	92	174	1,027
Hassan ...	201	210	71	624	..	9	239	339	49	1,742
Total for 1930-31 ..	4,239	947	4,562	5,332	..	23	1,548	4,583	1,311	22,545
Total for 1929-30 .	8,590	1,419	4,432	4,728	..	17	1,617	3,142	829	24,774

APPENDIX VII.—Statement showing the percentage of Cattle Mortality Returns received from the Patels during the year 1930-31.

Serial No.	Name of district	Percentage of Returns received from the Patels	Remarks
1	Bangalore ...	67	
2	Kolar ...	78	
3	Mysore ...	68	Average for the year 1930-31. 72 per cent.
4	Hassan ...	59	
5	Tumkur ...	72	Average for the year 1929-30. 72 per cent.
6	Chitaldrug ..	71	
7	Shimoga ..	79	
8	Kadur ..	80	

APPENDIX VIII.—Statement showing the particulars of Rinderpest during 1930-31.

Serial Number	Particulars		Number
1.	Number of out-breaks which still require attention on 1st July 1931 ...		71
2.	Number of out-breaks registered during 1930-31 ...		536
3.	Source of infection ...	(a) Cattle Fairs — Number of Fairs ...	17
		(a) Cattle Fairs — Number of out-breaks traced to these Fairs.	27
		(b) Through cattle dealers taking animals from place to place ...	54
		(c) From already infected villages ...	455
4.	Number of out-breaks where S. S. inoculation was undertaken ...		437
5.	Do which still require attention out of the above Number 4 ...		51
6.	Do where the disease had subsided before the Veterinary Inspectors' visits ...		134
7.	Do though visited no inoculations have been conducted ...		9
8.	Do which have not been visited at all up to end of June 1931. ...		7
9.	Number of inoculations done ...	Serum simultaneous ...	1,32,777
		Serum alone ...	549
10.	Number of out-breaks where hyper-immunisation was conducted with the number of animals hyper-immunised, Goat Virus alone		555
	Number of out-breaks		381
	Number of animals hyper-immunised		90,212
11.	Number of out-breaks where hyper-immunisation could not be done—		
	(a) For want of supply of virus ...		19
	(b) Obstinacy of the people ...		24
	(c) On account of great percentage of reactors ...		4
	(d) Other reasons such as leave, sickness of Veterinary Inspectors ...		9
12.	Bad sequlae of S. S. inoculation, if any ..		26
13.	Number of villages where there were failures among the inoculated after S. S. inoculation ...		26
14.	Number of animals that were S. S. inoculated but were not hyper immunised that developed the disease after 14 days.	Attacks ...	431
		Deaths ..	86
15.	Number of animals even though they were S. S. inoculated and hyper-immunised developed the disease after 14 days.	Attacks ...	381
		Deaths ...	208
16.	Number of animals that were protected by S. S. method since 1925 ...		6,29,336
17.	Number of villages where S. S. inoculations were conducted during the past 3 years		2,320
18.	Do where S. S. inoculated animals showed solid immunity against Rinderpest during a fresh out-break this year ...		105

APPENDIX IX.—Results of S. S. inoculations against Rinderpest in Mysore State for the year 1930-31.

Particulars of disease up to date of inoculation		No. inoculated	Results among the inoculated and hyper-immunised								Results among the uninoculated subsequent to date of 1st inoculation	
Attacks	Deaths		Reactors within 4 days of inoculation	Deaths	Reactors between 4th and 7th day	Deaths	Reactors between 7th and 14th day of inoculation	Deaths	Attacks after 14th day	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
7,788	2,664	1,32,777 S. S. 549 S. A. 555 G. V.	662	64	1,633	37	1,306	89	381	208	2,202	1,415

APPENDIX X.—Statement showing the details of Breeding Bulls stationed in the Veterinary Hospitals of the State for the year 1930-31.

Serial Number	Head-quarters	Number of stationery bulls	Number of fresh cows covered	Number of repeated coverings	Highest number of cows covered during any one day	No. of cows if any which could not be covered on account of excessive numbers	Total No. of coverings by each bull	Remarks
1	Bangalore ...	Bull No. 18	10	...	1	...	10	The bull was sold on 7th March 1931.
2	Kolar ...	Bull No. 4	119	18	3	...	119	
3	Do ...	Buffalo bull No. 5 ...	75	8	3	...	75	
4	Chikballapur	Bull No. 35/26, 5 ...	94	3	2	...	94	
5	Dodballapur.	Bull No. 1	9	...	1	...	9	The bull was sold on 26th March 1931.
6	Do ...	Bull No. 12 Puje ...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Hassan ...	Bull No. 6	38	12	2	...	38	
8	Tumkur ...	Bull No. 2 ...	73	19	3	...	73	
9	Do ...	Buffalo Bull No. 14 ...	54	15	3	...	54	
10	Madhugiri..	Savanji Bull No. 26/31 ...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Chitaldrug...	Bull No. 9 ...	131	26	4	...	131	
12	Jagalur ...	Bull No. 1 ...	47	8	2	...	47	
13	Shimoga ...	Bull No. 11 ...	48	10	3	...	48	
14	Chikmagalur	Bull No. 8 ...	90	20	2	...	90	

WD 803—GPB—350—20-11-31.

Appendix F G—1

.28

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Section C.V.

File No. 22-31

Serial No. 4

No. Pol. 777 &/4

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *193* .

Date of issue 21-1-32

Signed by Jur B.T.K.

To

The Secy to the Hon'ble the
Resident in Myso

Sir,

I am directed to f
ward herewith five prin
copies of the Administra
tion Report of the Myso
Civil Vet. Dept for the Ye
1930-31 with the Govt R
views thereon.

I have etc

19/1/32

for Secretary

19/1/32

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

WD 02559—GPB—25,000—25-5-30

C. V. 22-31-3

Pol 1002

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, by designation and not by name.

No. 887
172-1931.

GEN. & REV. SECTT. AFFIAT. 2 FEB 1932 DEVELOPMENT SECTT.

FROM
Captain G. Kirkbride,

SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To
The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,

Development Department.

Dated Bangalore, 4th Feby. *1932*.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY. 6. FEB. 1932

Subject.

Annual Report of the Mysore Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1930-31.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of four copies of the above mentioned Report forwarded with your letter No. Pol. 777/C.V.22-31-4, dated the 21st January, 1932.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Captain.
SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.